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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 18 BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

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COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
26th Jan.	Dongola	Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	Delta		8,097
9th „	Macedonia X		11,089
16th „	Malwa †	Moldavia *	10,941
23rd „	Dongola		16,277
1st March.	Mantua		10,902
8th „	Morea X		10,911
15th „	Caledonia	Mooltan @	7,622
22nd „	Dongola @		20,700
29th „	Kaiser-I-Hind		11,430
5th April	Naldera X		15,993
9th „	Devanha	Extra steamer	8,092
12th „	Malwa		10,941
19th „	Dongola	Maloja *	20,700
26th „	Macedonia		11,089
3rd May	Delta	China X	7,952
10th „	Mantua		10,902
17th „	Dongola	Mongolia *	16,385
24th „	Caledonia		7,822
31st „	Delta	Narkunda *	16,227

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
30th Jan.	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA *	5,800
22nd „	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st „	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,393
18th „	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
16th „	MASHOBRA	8,324

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

20th Jan.	NALDERA		15,993
25th „	KIDERPORE*		5,334
3rd Feb.	OBRA*		5,462
6th „	ULA*		5,310
20th „	JEYPORE*		5,318
21st „	SICILIA †		6,813
22nd „	CHINA		7,952
29th „	LAHORE,*		5252
18th March	SOUDAN§		6,396
24th April	SICILIA§		6,813

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
† Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
21st January	VITA	Karachi via K'war 10 a. m.
23rd „	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa. 1 a. m.
24th „	BARPETA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
25th „	VASNA	Busreh via K'chi
26th „	CHAKLA	Karachi viaK'war

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P.O. Box 122.

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
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B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
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Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
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P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1236.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures.
Yomei Maru	Yamamura	7153	12th Jan	23rd Jan.
*Tamba Maru	N. Wada.	5842	16th Jan	28th „
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6785	19th Jan	1st Feb
*Sado Maru	I. Nirai	5898	27th Jan	10th „
Moji Maru	U. Osawa	3757	14th Feb.	28th „
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubora	5303	24th „	9th Mar.

* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	330	240	160	128
Kobe	613	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 270. Telegrams "YUSEN"

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,35,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
SIR BERNARD HUNTER Kt. S.A.H. SITWELL, Esq.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager.

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Khandwa
Agra	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad	Karachi
Ahmedabad City	Lahore
Ahmednagar	Larkana
Ajmer	Lucknow
Akola	Lyallpur
Akyab	Madras (Mount Road)
Allahabad	Madura
Alleppey	Mandalay
Ambala	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Basscin	Muscorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Muttra
Berhampore	Moradabad
Beswada	Murree,
Bhopal	Mymensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Nainital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayanguge
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Negapatam
Calicut	Nellore
Cawnpore	Nowahera
Chittagong	Ootacamund
Coconada	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cochin	Patna
Coimbatore	Peshawar
Colombo	Peshawar City (Sub. Agency.)
Conjeeveram (Out Station.)	Poona
Cuddalore	Poona City
Cuddapah	Quetta
Cuttack	Rajahmundry
Dacca	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dehradun	Rangoon
Darjeeling	Rangpur
Delhi	Rawalpindi
Dalhousie	Saharanpur
Dhulia	Salem
Dibrugarh	Sargodha
Erode	Secunderabad
Ferozepore	Serajgunge
Fyzabad	Sholapur
Gorakhpur	Sialkot
Guntur	Simla
Gwalior	Srinagar
Hathras	Sukkur
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Surat
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tellicherry
Hubli	Tinnevelly
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Trivandrum
Jalpaiguri	Tuticorin
Jamshedpur	Ujjain
Jubbulpore	Vellore
Jullundur	Visianagram
Kasauli	Vizagaptam
	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. A. DON.
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	6,25,00,000-0-0
Issued and Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000-0-0
Called and Paid-up Capital	Rs.	40,00,000-0-0
Reserve liability of shareholders	Rs.	60,00,000-0-0

HEAD OFFICE.
Laldarwaja, AHMEDABAD.
SUB-OFFICES.—Manek Chowk Branch and Station Branch.
BOMBAY BRANCH.—4/5, Church Gate Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS AT BOMBAY:—Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent p.a. from January to June and at 2½ per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000; and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum on Daily Balances.
SHORT AND FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates can be had on application.
STOCKS and SHARES purchased and sold and received for safe custody.
The Bank grants OVERDRAFTS, CASH CREDITS and LOANS on moderate and reasonable terms.
H B. SHIVDASANI.
General Manager

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	27,27,727
Reserve Fund	21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra		
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. pent annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

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LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
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Secretaries and Managers

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Incorporated in India, 1907.
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The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.
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HEAD OFFICE: 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA.
OR C. N. MADHAVA ROW, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
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Terms on application.

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Chairman:
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THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE.
OUR MULTI BENEFIT POLICY (New Table H.)
An example of a 20 years' Endowment Policy.
A person aged 30 for a Policy for Rs. 2,000 pays annually Rs. 118/6.
Should he survive age 50 he can elect to
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Should he due before forty his family is guaranteed Rs. 2,000.
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Wanted energetic and reliable AGENTS.
For all particulars apply to the Head Office.

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WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
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S. N. GUNDI.
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AMRUTANJAN EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
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7, Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
ROYAL YAKUTI
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajahs, Nawabs, and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin, containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM. Rajkot (Kathiawar), India.

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Chaubal's Building Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

138122

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

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Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SENIOR COMPOUNDERS. Apply with testimonials to KEMP & CO. LTD., Elphinstone Circle Branch.
A R9515

WANTED—AGENTS, TRAVELLING AGENTS, and CANVASSERS on salary or commission basis or both. Only men of experience, influence and position need apply to:—SETH HARIBANSPRASAD AYODHYAPRASAD, Managing Agents, The National Sugar Mills, Ltd., Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
A R9517

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FIRST CLASS GRADUATE fresh from England desires PRIVATE TUITIONS trial free, expert coach, moderate terms. Box No. 9987, Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle."
B R9483

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TO BE LET—A block well ventilated and full of light in the House, near Khatau Bldgs. at Charni Road, Girgaum. See JASRAJ MULJI, Null Bazar, Bombay.

TO LET, GODOWNS 90 by 25 at Mazgaon. Best for factories and storing houses, fine structures, inquire HARIRAM BHIMJI SONS AND CO. c/o Dr. Shroff's Building, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.
C R9472

TO LET—Very desirable FLATS, BLOCKS and GODOWNS at No. 6, Love Lane, Mazagon. All comforts, very close to tram and train. Apply next Bungalow, Kali Charen Das.
C R9510

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta Street, Fort. Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND, 210, Bazar Gate.
C R9478

TO BE LET on long lease, at reasonable rate at Chinchpokli, DeLisle Road, adjoining to our Works, a large Plot of Land, suitable for Workshops, Dye Works, Soap Works, or any Industrial concern. The plot admeasures about 1500 square yards. Apply personally to the GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING CO., LTD., opposite Union Bank, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C 18666

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Lathes, Electric Dynamo, wheel cutters, Oil Engines, etc., etc. See DHANJI MAWJI, Kalbadevi Bazar, Bombay.
K R9492

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"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will be compared favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Lakmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 416.
M. W.

C. P. CEMENT.

卐

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

is equal to the Best English Cements

TRIAL SOLICITED.

For Government Tests & other particulars

Apply to our Selling Agents

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70, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
&
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.
AHMEDABAD.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO.
Shirkey Bldgs., Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
(Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.,)
Wanted:—SUB-AGENTS.

STILL MORE TEXTILATIES.

Textile Stores of best quality.
Economical to buy and use.
Exceptionally useful to all Mills.
Tested and proved for years.
Infinitely superior to all competitors.
Local supplies always in hand.
Agents, the Sizing Materials Company.
Trade Mark TTT for Textilatics.
Incorporated as Jones Textilaties, Limited.
Established for fifty-four years.
Serving all the Textile world.
T18579

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BEST PRICE PAID for medium size and very small specimens,—Exchange also considered.

STAID, 111, Arlington Rd., LONDON, N.W. ENGLAND.
T

IT IS A PLEASURE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that we have started manufacturing Navy Thick and Rough Serges, suitable for Military, Railway and Police Uniform and Over-coats. Samples, quotations, etc., free on application. THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD., Hebbal, P. O. Bangalore.
T18659

WE RESHARPEN BLUNT RAZORS AND BLADES keen as new Razors As. 8; new handles fitted Re. 1 each. Blades Re. 1-2 doz.; under 6 As. 2 each. Oil Hones, no experience required to get edge Re. 3-8 each. All Post Free. Surgical Instruments Repaired; Clippers sharpened toilet Rs. 1-4; horse Rs. 2 each. Durable thick coat electroplating work done. Hypodermic Syringes stocked. Send for rate card. MATHEWS & CO., Wallace St., opposite John Roberts & Co. off Hornby Road.
T R9216

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY, two minutes from Tram and Railway Stations, excellent interest for Investment. Broker need not apply Box No. 9994, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle.."
G R9518

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—A secondhand BUICK MOTOR CAR in quite good running order. For price apply to Mr BANKEYLAL at New Chawl, Mumbadevi
J A R9425

FOR SALE—NESH CAR, 7 seaters, 6 cylinders, recently overhauled and painted, in perfectly running order. Apply to MAHOMEDBHAI ABDUL HUSSEIN, opp: Mahalaxmi Station, Lakman Lodge.
JA R9487

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STAMPS—PACKETS at 8, as. each, 35 Austria Emp. 45 Austria Repub. 30 Bavaria, 25 Belgium, 20 Bulgaria, 25 Canada, 30 Czecho, 30 Danzig, 55 Germany, 60 Hungary 25 New Zealand, 40 Poland; the lot 420 different of good value Rs. 5/8.—IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD.
L 18670

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects. Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN STUDENTS DESIRING QUALIFICATION FOR STUDY IN ENGLAND. Special coaching for Cambridge School Certificate Examination (Bombay Centre) as well as for B.Com. of London, Colombo Centre, and Banking, Accountancy and Commerce Diploma Examinations (Bombay). Apply immediately DAVAR'S COLLEGE, Apollo Street.
M R9503

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A mounted head of tiger and big tiger skin sold. See the Head of Jeejeebhoy D. Charity School, Khetwadi 12.
N R9516

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

THE MILL MACHINERY AND GENERAL STORES, LTD.

(In voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that the above company have gone into Voluntarily Liquidation and following Liquidators have been appointed as per special resolution passed by the Shareholders.

MOTILAL KANJEE,
RUSTAMJEE BURJORJEE.
Liquidators.
18632

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. GENOA MARU are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 19th January from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the use and occupation, from 1st February 1924, of the 1st floor of premises No. 49, Hornby Road, formerly occupied by Messrs. Sutor and Co. Applications stating the monthly compensation offered for the use and occupation of the same, should be submitted to the Municipal Commissioner on or before 31st January, 1924. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer. Any occupier will have to sign the usual undertaking and deposit an amount equal to one month's compensation.

T. K. RODDAN,
for Special Engineer,
Development Works.
C18656

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CRAFT FOR DISPOSAL AT BOMBAY

THE undernoted Government Craft at Bombay are available for immediate disposal:—

STEAM TUGS, PADDLE STEAMERS, BARGES

For particulars apply to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Nicol Road, Post Box No. 122.
18212

TENDERS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS returnable on 14th February, 1924, will be received for the purchase of Scrap Brass, Gun Metal, Zinc and white metal by the undermentioned at his office at Mahalakshmi Bombay.

Forms containing conditions and the quantity offered for sale can be had at the undermentioned's office on payment of Re. 1 each.

No tender except on the Railway form will be considered nor will any forms be issued per V.P.P.

Ag. CONTROLLER OF STORES.
Mahalakshmi,
Bombay, 16th January, 1924.
C18642

DISPOSAL OF WASTES

SEALED TENDERS are invited for a period of six months ending 30th June, 1924, for the disposal of wastes of all descriptions.

Tenders are open for acceptance till the 25th January, 1924.

Form of tender can be obtained on payment of 8 annas on application to the Manager, The Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co., Ltd., Soparibaug Road, Parel, Bombay.

(Sd.) MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
C18652

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS returnable on 14th February, 1924, will be received for the purchase of Scrap, Brass, Gun Metal, Zinc and white metal by the undermentioned at his office at Mahalakshmi, Bombay.

Forms containing conditions and the quantity offered for sale can be had at the undermentioned's office on payment of Re. 1 each.

No tender except on the Railway form will be considered nor will any forms be issued per V.P.P.

Ag. CONTROLLER OF STORES
Mahalakshmi,
Bombay, 16th Jan. 1924.
C18641

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS returnable on 11th February, 1924, are invited for Oils, Cocoanut, and Linseed Raw and Double boiled for supply during the year ending 31st March, 1925.

Tender form and specification can be had from the undermentioned for Rs. 2.

Tender forms will not be sent by V. P. P.

Two sets of one Pint samples will be required 10 days before the returnable date of tender.

Ag. Controller of Stores.
Mahalakshmi, Bombay,
3rd January, 1924
C18549

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the undermentioned materials required for the Ahmedabad Municipality, for which contracts are to be made for the year 1924-25, and which should reach the undersigned on the 8th February, 1924, FRIDAY, before 4 p.m.

2. Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest tender.

3. Rs. 100 should necessarily be sent along with each tender. Deposit of 5 per cent of the contract amount will be taken in case the tender is accepted.

4. Specifications and other particulars can be had from the Store Keeper on application.

Lucerne Grass of the value of Rs. 15 every month.
Hay, 20,000lbs.
Canvas Hose Pipe, 4500ft.
Babul Trunk Wood, 2,000 c. ft.
Cotton Waste of Bobbin, 200 maunds.
Cotton Waste of rags, 200 maunds.
Castor Oil, 200 maunds.
Cocoanut Oil, 50 maunds.
Linseed Oil, 50 maunds.
Lubricating Oils, as required.
Table Bricks, as required.
Cement, 200 tons.
Sand, 2,00,000 c. ft.
Brick bats, 15,000 c ft.
Malbar and Balsar Timber, as required.
Slaked Lime, as required.
Country Tiles, 1,20,000
Stones of every kind, as required.
Petrol, 2,000 gallons.
Cow-dung cakes, 5,00,000.
Pasterine (Liquid Fuel), 3,000 gallons.
Country Malvan Jar or Kadbi, 8,000 mds.
Hycol Powder, 20 cwts.
Hycol Fluid, 450 gallons.
Bamboo baskets big, 4,000.
Bamboo baskets small, 2,000.
Kerosine Oil of 150 degrees, 9,000 tins.
Chimneys:—
Single Screw, 10,000.
Double Screw, 400.
Cosmos, 700.
Tin sheets of 108 lbs., as required.
Foolscap Papers of 10, 12, 14, 16 lbs. Plain and Ruled, as required.

The above requirements are approximate and the Contractor will have to supply as required during the year 1924-25.

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
16-1-24.
Store Department.
C 18667

TENDERS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TENDERS for extraction and export of anwal (Cassia auriculata) bark from Mewar State on Royalty Monopoly System for 2 years. Royalty is fixed at as. 8 per maund. (English weight). Further particulars can be had from Forest Department of Mewar. People visiting the area will be given all facilities. Tenders should reach the undersigned by 12 p.m. on 15th March, 1924.

FOREST OFFICER,
Udaipur
MEWAR.
9-1-24. 18669

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GANGABAI, daughter of Amichand Zaverbhai and widow of Ambalal Shevaklal of Nadiad Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand into upon, or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes and to the undersigned at their office No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Fergusson Road, Parel, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 617 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 179 New No. B/2114 and New Survey No. 1/2813 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 2099 (5) and Street No. 1095 (D) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Behramji Hirjibhoy Warden, on or towards the West by Public Road, on or towards the North by the property of Abubax Suleman Adenwala and on or towards the South by the property of Messrs. Tarmahomed Haji Aboo and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1924.
PURNANAND CLUBWALLA AND JESUBHAI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C18667

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 489 of 1922.

NAGJI MOTIJI AND CO ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
BAI GANGUBAI MOTIRAM DHURANDAR AND OTHERS. ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Judge's order made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of August, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 4th day of February, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, lying and being at Mouja Danda (Santa Cruz) in Bandra, Mahal Taluka Salsette District, Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasuring 1012 square yards or thereabouts comprising revision Survey No. 233 and Plot No. 81A and bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 302 of Danda and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by private Road resumed by Government from H. D. Gazdar, on or towards the West and South by the property of H. D. Gazdar and on or towards the North by the property of Krishnarao Vasudeo Ajinkya together with messuage tenement dwelling house or building now under construction thereon Entry No. 306 F.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwala, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 5, Rutherfield Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
C18431

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4696 of 1922.

MOTILAL FOOLCHAND ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
DATTALAL MURLIDHAR COVINKA Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 20th day of August, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 4th day of February, 1924, at the hour of half-past five o'clock in the afternoon (Sandard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the trees, shrubs and plants thereon situate, lying and being at Malad in Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 2,000 square yards or thereabouts, but bearing no Entry or Survey numbers as there has been no Survey under the Record of Rights in the Malad Village as it is Khoti land, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by another piece of vacant land until now belonging to Bhaijnath Motiram, but conveyed by him by a Conveyance of 20th January 1921, to Rangalal Naubatrai, on or towards the West by the property of Dost Mahomed Karmali, on or towards the North by the boundary of Kandivli Village, and on or towards the South by a passage known as Mathuradas Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PATELL and EZEKIEL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18338

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 434 of 1922

THE TOYO MENKA KAISHA, LIMITED, (The Original Cotton Trading Company, Limited). ... Plaintiffs.
versus
Messrs. COWASJI FRAMJI and COMPANY and NARANDAS PURSHOTAM KAPADIA. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 29th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 28th day of January, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government Teka land or ground together with the two messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Naigaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 14,463 (fourteen thousand four hundred and sixty-two) square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 29, New No. 14558, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1 and 2/1189 and bounded on the East by Naigaum Road aforesaid, on the West partly by the property of Merwanji Rustomji and partly by the property of Framji Edulji Lentine, on the North partly by the property of Merwanji Rustomji and partly by the property of Jerbai, daughter of Andhiaroo Nowroji Furdoonji Vachha and on the South by the property of Framji Edulji Lentin and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F Ward No. 6484 (1) and Street No. 51.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Payne and Co. Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at Mercantile Bank Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18501

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES G. I. P. RY., PAREL.

Under instructions from the Ag. Controller of stores, G. I. P. Ry. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 21st instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at General Stores yard Parel.

Unserviceable stores such as scales brass various, Buckle collar brass, Watches guards, Pipe tongs, Reamers Engrs, sawspit, chains steel 100 feet and 66 ft. w o arrows, copying press, Dredgers, Jim crows, Pipes C. I. of sorts and fittings, Braces brass, Plates tanks W. I., stay rods, weighing machine, Ropes Manila of sizes etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF RIGHTS FOR COLLECTING FEES FROM SQUATTERS AND HAWKERS TO BE ACCOMMODATED ON MUNICIPAL ROADS AND FOOTPATHS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 21st January next, at 9 a.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction at Crawford Market Superintendent's Office, the Rights of collecting fees from squatters and hawkers, to be accommodated on Municipal road and footpaths at Colaba Causeway, Thomas St. Colaba, Bohra Cross Lane Colaba, Dalal Street Fort, Ganbow Street, Barrack Street, Bazar Gate Street, Dwarkadas Lane, Fort Street, Tandel Street, Erskine Road, Mutton Street, Chunam Street at Girgaum Back Road, Grant Road, Sleater Road, Tardeo Road, Bellasis Road, Duncan Road, Jacob Circle, Love Lane, Kala Chowki Road, Government Gate Road, Sewri and Wadala Road, Sion and Dharavi Road, Lady Hardine Road, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Superintendent of Markets or to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 25th January, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 9, Queens Road (near) Church Gate Station very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, dinning table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, fancy vases, electric lamps and fans, Blackwood open carved furniture, cottage piano, ice box, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, old Chinaware, wall and table clocks, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses marble top side tables and teapoys, writing tables, office chairs, glass doors books and silver cases, revolving book stands, hat stand, reclining sofas, Baba gari, single and double meat safes, cycle, copper and aluminium utensils, etc. etc.

The property of Major C. H. Pogson Esqr. (proceeding home) and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 21st January 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24027.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO KINGS AND PRINCES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CHANDANHAR (NECKLACE) AND DIAMOND STAR.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 22nd January, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Office at No. 72 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay by order of Messrs. Kapoorchand Bhagwanji and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Maharana Shri Ranjitshingji Bahadur of Barwani State and his Agents. Messrs Parbhulal Motilal Parekh and Co., the Mortgagors.

1 Chandanhar, (Necklace) set with diamonds.
1 Diamond Star.

The above articles will be on view two days before the date of Sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of Sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st January 1924.

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AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No 18, Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building St. No. 298A, Case No. 69B Bhoiwada Cross Road (Parel).

Building St. No. 2521, 2522, Case No. 281, Matunga Road.

Building St. No. 3308, 3311, 3310, 3317, 3314, 3319, Case No. 1659, 1135, 1139; Sion Road.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH Bandora, C. B. Tanna (Cargo Barge), Empty packing cases, Drums, Keys and tins, Old Tarpaulins, Galley gear, Carpeting, scrap wood. One pile Horse stalls, Condemned timber Brass sheeting, steel wire rope, Empty Jars and Bottles, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p.m. at the B. I. DOCKYARD Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st January, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort

Telephone No. 20521.

A rare opportunity to the money people to buy a bungalow at Peddar Road.

Auction sale of very valuable bungalow known as "Bostan" at Peddar Road and very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, in the same bungalow.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 1st February, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the very valuable property and the household furniture mentioned below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of the Pension and Tax (redeemed) tenure admeasuring 3852 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of a larger piece land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 17, 309, 434 381 and 616-Collector's New No. 88, 2094, 2316, 2259 and 2861 Old Survey Nos. 81 and 8148 and New Survey Nos. 7116, 7117, 2/7118, 7109 and 7119 and Cadastral Survey No. 722 with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon called "Bostan" assessed by the Municipality under (1) Ward Nos. 3454, 3451, 3456, (1) and 3466 (1) and Street Nos. 9, 6 and 11 Altamount Road and 53 and 55 Peddar Road all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Peddar Road, in the City and registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Narandas Vallabhdas Dossa on or towards the West partly by the property of late Mr. Dhanjishaw Captain and partly by the Peddar Road aforesaid on or towards the North by a proposed road and on or towards the South partly by the property of Rahimbhoy Valli Mahomed and partly by the property of late Mr. Dhanjishaw Captain.

AND

Also the very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters, dinner waggons Chesterfield sofas and chairs, dressing tables mirror and plain almyrahs wardrobes, marble top tables, table ornaments, silver show cases, velvet & plush lined drawing room suites, cabinets, gramophones with records screens, mahoganized bedroom furniture, single and double bedsteads dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables cloth and gown presses, writing tables, glass door book cases, rich cut glass electric chandeliers table lamps, lights ceiling and table fans etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Atetorneys for the mortgagees, at their office at 113 Esplanade Road, Fort or the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, dining table, arm and armless chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, iron beds, crockery, glassware, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 27th January 1924 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at No. 64, Laburnam Road, next to Meher House, Gamdevi, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and procelainware, table for 24 persons, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, rich carpets, drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, writing tables, glass door book cases, reclining sofas, single and double bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe, etc., etc.

The property of a Military Officer.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st January, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

No. 8/10 Dean Lane near Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 25152.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO DECORATE BUNGALOWS AND PARKS.

AUCTION SALE of a large and choiced consignment of white and coloured Marble Figures, Pillars, Vases, Fountains and also four life size suzen figures. Winter Summer, Spring and Autumn made by Messrs. Raoul Bigazi and others, the well-known Masters, Hand Artists of Italy.

By the order of the concerned, Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in their Auction Room at the above address, choiced consignment of specially selected piec s of white and coloured marble figures with various subjects such as Cupid's Journey, Source of Life, Empire, Loves message Bating girl, Alegrain hunting, Cindrela, The Sleeping Beauty, and also above 4 suzen figures, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be printed and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT SUSSEX ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Currimbhai Allibhai Chagla, the mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee, under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of December, 1921, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sussex Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 360 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 215, New No. A/13742, Old Survey No. 432 and New Survey No. A/3636 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Byculla Police Chowky, on or towards the West by Parel Road, on or towards the North by the property known as Mody Minar and on or towards the South by Sussex Road and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 7462 (1) and Street No. 37.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Auction sale of immoveable property situate at Gildar Street now called Lamington Road.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the owner of the property Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned landed property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground with the messuage, dwelling house or chawls standing thereon, situate lying and being at Gildar Street and Lamington Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3976 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 73, New No. 13-70, Old Survey No. 88 and New Survey No. 2/6909 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Shivlal Motilal, on or towards the West by the Gildar Street on or towards the North by the property of Shivlal Motilal and on or towards the South by the property of Pandoo Mali and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under E Ward Nos. 2745 (1) 2745 (1A) 2745 (1B) 2745 (2) 2745 (2A) 2745 (3) 2745 (3A) and now under D Ward Nos. 4498, 4499, 4500, 4501, 4502, 4503 and 4504 and Street Nos. 111, 111A, 111B, 1, 1A 2 and 2A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamitram and Madan, Attorneys for the owners at their office in Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st January, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre.

TWICE DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
"THE LOVE LIGHT"
FEATURING MARY PICKFORD
The World's Sweetheart.

Empire Theatre.

DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"THE NUT"
FEATURING DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

Empress Theatre.

DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"DADDY"
FEATURING JACKIE COOGAN.

CONTINUED
AGAIN
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
AT
IMPERIAL
The Whirlwind Indian Picture
"KALA-NAG"
(THE TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE)
in eight parts
produced by
The Kohinoor Film Company.
Daily 4 Shows—at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday: Extra Show at 3 p.m.
!! COMING !!
A THRILLING PATHE SERIAL
Mystery—Stunts—Romance
"HIDDEN-HAND"
featuring
Doris Kenyan & Sheldon Lewis.
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

A SUPERB VITAGRAPH DRAMA!
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
"NO DEFENSE"
6 Reels—featuring the popular Stars
WILLIAM DUNCAN
and
EDITH JOHNSON

The man climbed down the side of a cliff to save a companion, but his mental vision saw the face of the girl he loved. The woman for whom he was fighting. A photo-play of the North-west filled with action and spectacular thrills. The type of story in which

William Duncan
AND
EDITH JOHNSON
SHINE.
"NO DEFENSE"

The Programme includes the
INTERNATIONAL NEWS
and a one-reel comedy "To and Fro" Featuring
NEELY EDWARDS
TO-NIGHT—5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

NOVELTY CINEMA

PATHE'S PEERLESS FEARLESS GIRL

The greatest and most thrilling serial ever shown in Bombay.
Look into the heart of New York
Look into the soul of a fearless girl
Look into the minds of crafty villains
See the serial that is astounding the Nation.
PEARL WHITE IN "PLUNDER"
ALSO Another adventure of
FELIX THE CRAZY 'KAT'
Which is now being featured at the Embassy Theatre, London, and is all the age throughout Great Britain and the United States of America.
AND A NEW TWO-REEL
PATHE-MACK SENNETT COMEDY
Latest addition to Pathe's line of feature comedies.
AN "ALL PATHE" PROGRAMME,
TIME Saturday and Sunday Matinee 3-30 p.m.
Other shows, Saturday, Sunday & Week Days 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

4TH WEEK 4TH WEEK.
From 19th Jan. 1924.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
STILL THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
To-Night To-Night.
Mon. 21st Jan. 1924.
Karlekar's Grand Circus
Location—Open Maidan, Palva Road, Girgaum.
Nos. 6 and 7 Trams pass the Door. Breaking Crowd Records Daily.
The Greatest Galaxy of European and Indian Artists that ever graced in Arena.
DON'T MISS SUCH GOOD OPPORTUNITY
To see in this Fourth Change of Programme
ELMO THE MIGHTY
The Strongest Man in the World
Will compare his strength with the horses.
MATINEES,
Wed, Sat, Sun. 5 p.m.
Children under 10 years, half-price (except last gallery) for Matinee only
PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Plan at S. Rose & Co., Ltd.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Performance at 9-30 p.m.
Prof. SHANKER RAO,
Sole Proprietor.
N. V. KARLE,
Ag. Manager.

For The Special invitation of the H. H. Maharaja of Baroda, The Company will start to Baroda after staging the Following Plays.
These plays will not be staged here again
Gandharva Natak Mandali
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road.
Wednesday 23-1-1924 at 8-30 p.m.
Saubhadra
Saturday 26-1-1924 at 8-33 p.m. noon
Ekachpyala
Sunday 27-1-1924 at 3-30 p.m, noon
Swayamvar
G. N. Mandali,
Manager.

Under Public Patronage.
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.
Amraoti:—GANESH THEATRE.
Wed. 23rd Jan. 1924 at 9 p.m. (S. T.)
RAKSHASHI—
MAHATVAKANKSHA
Sat. 26th Jan. 1924 at 9 p.m (S. T.)
SATTECHE-GULAM.
Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 19.

Delta, Brook, London.
Vasna, Hitchings, Busreh.
Algic, Burkhart, Calcutta.
Axenfels, Heiper, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 20.

Japan, Norrman, Calcutta.
Goldenfels, Weyhensen, Hamburg.
Othello, Pearson, Hull.
Gogra, Morgon, Karachi.
Tregarthen, Bastion, Marmagoa.
Penag Maru, Gotow, Kobe.
Aussa, Malanotte, Trieste.
Capo-di-Monti, Cafiero, Genoa.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Chemistan for Antwerp.
Steamer Pilsna for Trieste.
Steamer Ridderkerk for Calcutta.
Steamer Delta for London.
Steamer Solhang for Hull.

S S Delta:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Delta, 4738 tons, Captain C Brook, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna, 2043 tons, Captain A P W Hitchings, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Axenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Axenfels, 3304 tons, Captain F Heiper, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Goldenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Goldenfels, 4704 tons, Captain Weyhensen, sailed yesterday from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Othello:—The Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3277 tons, Captain C Pearson, sailed yesterday from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Penag Maru:—The N Y K steamer Penag Maru, 3230 tons, Captain T Gotow, sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Aussa:—The Lloyd Triestino Co's steamer Aussa, 3528 tons, Captain J Malanotte, sailed yesterday from harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo.

S S Capo-di-Monti:—The M Italiana steamer Capo-di-Monti, 3544 tons, Captain V Cafiero, sailed yesterday from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

(MONDAY, January 21.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Goldenfels 4701 K'chi 18/1 Graham and Co.
2 Delta 4780 London 2/2 M M and Co.
3 Massilia 3251 L'pool. 23/1, Graham & Co.
4 Dalgoma 3571 K'chi, 25/1 M M & Co.
5 Karapara 3772, Durban 25/1 M M & Co.
6 City of Batavia 3572, Dunkirk 20/1, K. N. and Co.
8 Yomei Maru, 5183 Kobe, NF., N Y. Kaisha.
8 Tamba Maru 3553, Kobe, 29-1, N Y Kaisha.
9 Otheflo, 3277 Hull, 20/1 J F & Co.
12 Falkenfels 3812 K'chi 25/1 Graham & Co.
13 Dalemoor 2572, Dunkirk, N F., T M & Co.
15 Nagpore 3179, Japan 23/1 M M & Co.
16 Trelosere 4304 Mana N F M M & Co.
17 Capodimonte 4278 Genoa 19/1 M Italiana.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Barpeta 1877 P. Gulf 24/1, M M & Co.
5 Burma Maru 2822 Japan 26/1 O S Kaisha.
6 Nurjehan 3329 N.F., 13/1 T M and Co.
7 Ridderpore 3263 Kobe 30/1 T M and Co.
8 Jalaeera 2853 N F N F, S S N Co.
10 & 11 Braurisome Hall 2722 K'chi N.F., K N and Co.
16 Accra 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Gogra 3151 K'chi 20/1 M M & Co..
B Bradburn 2934, Antwerp 21/1 Graham Co.
C & R Penang Maru 3213 Japan 17/1, N Y Kaisha.
P Genoa Maru 5004 Kobe 2/2 N Y Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 8th Februry, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 15th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 22nd February, Agent P and O S N Co.
S S Caledonia due about 29th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Jeypore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mandala, due about 18th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana, due about 1st February, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 5th February, Agent W & Graham Co.
Castalia due about 24th Februry, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Yokohama (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Clan Malcolm due about 21st January, Agents J F Co.
City of Nagpur due about 29th January, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 9th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 19th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 13th March, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.
Caleforna due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Asanfels due about 16th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Wildenfels due about 25th January, Agent W and A Graham Co

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Rosderkerk due about 12th January, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk due about 2nd February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streetfkerk due about 23rd February, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan due about 10th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th January, Agent E T Co.
Brenta due about 28th January, Agent L E Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Burma Maru due about 11th January, Agent O S Kaisha.
Valentino Coda due about 26th January Agent M Italiana.
Genoa due about 3rd February, Agent Italiana.
Castle Porziano due about 18th February, Agent M Italiana.
Genoa Maru due about 18th January, Agent N Y S.

FROM CHINA.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 5th February Agent E and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 27th January, Agent E I S N Co.
Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Tregarthen (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 19.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—29 bales wool raw, D Kundanmall; 47 bales wool raw, H Ramgopal; 15 bales wool raw, V Oomersey; 130 bales cotton waste, T Luxmidas; 9259 cwts myrabollams, Purshottamdas Nathoo; 100 bales wool raw, The Bombay Co Ltd; 13 bales wool raw, David Sassoon and Co; 49 bales wool raw, Chamdumal Ghanasamal; 18 bales wool raw, Shamjee Malji; 20 bales wool raw, Meyer Nissim.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—20 bales wool, Shamjee Mall.

S S Bredburn for Ghent:—110 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—55 bales cotton waste, T Luxmidas; 2600 cwts Indian teel seed, 9000 cwts rape seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—220 bales raw cotton, N Rajaram.

S S Branksome Hall for Antwerp:—110 bales raw cotton, F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Branksome Hall for Ghent:—220 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T C.

S S Falkenfels for Rotterdam:—140 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal; 963 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg:—1001 cwts myrabollams, Purshottam Mathuradas; 5 cwts empty metal drums, Cutler Palmer and Co; 27 bales wool, Shamjee Mall.

S S Falkenfels for Ghent:—200 bales cotton fly, G K Kaisha.

S S Delamoor for Hull:—4100 cwts myrabollams, Purshottam Mathuradas.

S S Delamoor for Dunkirk:—1132 bales 660 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell.

S S City of Batavia for Dunkirk:—4000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros; 85 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Algie for New York:—151 bales kapok cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 200 bales raw cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

S S Dalgoma for Hamburg:—200 tons pyro ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate; 1250 tons manganese ore, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Clan Manroe for Hamburg:—110 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co; 385 bales raw cotton, Birla Bros; 220 bales raw cotton, Arjun Khimjee; 756 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 165 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Clan Manroe for Ghent:—55 bales raw cotton F P, F F Campbell; 175 bales raw cotton F P, Ralli Bros.

S S Clan Manroe for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton waste, B Kursandas.

S S Treloske for Marseilles:—7300 cwts Indian dill seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Treloske for Trieste:—55 bales cotton raw, Hirjee Nensey; 110 bales cotton raw, J A Begbie; 220 bales cotton raw, Louis Dreyfus; 55 bales cotton raw F P, F F Campbell; 220 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram.

S S Sothang for Antwerp:—1000 tons manganese ore, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Delta for Middlesborough:—500 tons pyro ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Delta for Hull:—2000 cwts rape seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Aussa for Trieste:—55 bales raw cotton, B Gordhandas.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe:—75 cwts Colombo roots, E S Abdool Karim; 200 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Burma Maru for Nagoya:—400 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Yokkaichi:—300 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Yamer Maru for Kobe:—500 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 1200 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—52 bales country grey cotton mule twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 600 bales country grey cotton mule twist, C Bomanjee.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—300 bales raw cotton, Sassoon J David.

S S Penang Maru for Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Nagpore for Kobe:—500 bales raw cotton, Y K Kaisha; 500 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Osaka:—900 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Moji:—700 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—200 bales raw cotton, Sassoon J David; 600 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 18.

S S Mantua from London, Agents M M and Co:—10 boxes bar gold, 2 boxes gold coins, 33 bars silver, 800 reels ginning material, 200 cases whisky, 18 bales old clothing, 90 cases beer, 60 casks tallow, 251 bundles grapes, 80 cases medicines, 29 cases invalid food, 22 casks 6 cases ivory, 94 cases boot polish, 10 cases artificial silk, 200 cases winearnis, 38 cases quinine, 66 cases port wine, 20 cases spirit, 20 cases champagne, 65 cases castor oil, 47 cases vinegar, 44 cases tinned vegetables, 69 cases preserves, 114 cases biscuits, 20 cases syrup, 85 packages mutton, 12 cases drapery, 140 bundles W I tubing, 225 boxes kippens, 325 boxes haddocks, 56 cases cigarettes, 80 kegs paint, 30 cases olive oil, 55 cases soap, 4626 cases brandy, 150 cases gin, 40 cases sherry, 4 cases lubricating oil, 55 cases condensed milk, 880 casks cement, 2 cases lubricating oil, 250 D/bags sulphate of ammonia, 160 cases wine, 50 bundles yellow metal sheets, 100 cases lamp whiting, 180 casks whiting, 175 bales newspaper, 32 bundles iron bowls, 17 cases trimmings, 53 packages provisions, 60 bales wool, 50 cases show-cards 1064 springs, 133 bundles springs, 57 packages fittings, 200 tons shingles, 20 D/s cable.

From Marseilles:—70 cases wine, 12 bale cigarette paper, 200 kegs paste colour, 37 cases liquor, 50 cases brandy, 60 cases saffron, 8 cases imitation gold and silver thread, 83 cases chocolate.

From Aden:—30 bags garlic, 3 boxes specie.

S S Strathbourne from New York, Agents F F Campbell:—113 cases files, 30 rolls roofing paper, 140 D/s 941 barrels 31 half barrels 2567 cases lubricating oil, 1117 bars silver, 39 cases photo films, 10 packages 7 cases kitchen utensils, 12 kegs gold bars, 10 kegs aniline dyes, 88 cases soap, 93 cases screws, 36 cases bolts and nuts, 50 cases 26 boxes clocks, 35 bales printing paper, 20 bales 12 cases auto parts, 33 cases lesterine, 50 cases pharmaceutical, 29 cases hinges, 142 cases palying cards, 65 cases antiflogistine, 100 cases typewriters, 100 cases Quaker oats, 16 baskets 3 boxes printing ink, 20 cases grape nuts, 30 cases evaporated milk, 60 cases asparagus, 4 cases aluminium sheets, 385 cases aluminium circles, 38 packages hurricane lanterns, 40 half barrels lubricating grease, 41 cases vaseline, 9 cases hardware.

From Aden:—52 crates garden chairs, 287 packages gum, 1 case cigarettes.

AMERICAN MARKETS

MESSRS. A NORDEN AND CO'S REPORT

NEW YORK, Dec. 20

COTTON:—The indecision to which we referred last week has again been in evidence and, although there have been rather sharp fluctuations, the approach of the holidays is marked by a decided decrease in the volume of business. The market seems to be drifting into a scalping affair as the size of the crop has become practically a dead issue and the consumption issue may not become a prominent factor until after the turn of the year.

Meanwhile, the feature of the week has been the active demand for spot cotton reported from all parts of the South, and although the corresponding hedging sales here have assisted in filling the speculative and trade demand of contracts, this revival would seem to indicate that the cotton world considers the recent sharp breaks as having again brought the market to a very reasonable price level and created one of those opportunities that, as we have stated so often, should be looked upon as favourable for spinners to continue laying in supplies as they are offered. Quite a large turnover must have taken place, that will doubtless show up in the statistical changes of the next few weeks.

In such a narrow market, easily influenced by even unimportant occurrences, it is especially difficult to decide on the probable general trend of prices as distinguished from temporary fluctuations, as there is always the possibility of reactionary waves that may appear to be the beginning of important breaks. From the fairly well liquidated condition of the speculative situation, however, and with the evidence of prompt absorption of all offerings of spot cotton, it appears to us that the lowest prices have already been seen and that cotton bought on slight declines, or even at the present level will prove profitable in due course.

The ginning report of this morning, 9,548,805 Bales ginned to December 12th is purely a matter of routine, as, after all, whether the final figure is a quarter of a million bales larger or smaller is of little importance.

COFFEE: The market has scored a slight advance for the week, but yesterday it had a heavy appearance. It is still under the influence of the disparity of our quotations with the cost of bringing coffee here, but the belief is becoming quite general, that with most of the Valorization Coffee disposed of, the time may be approaching when Brazilian restrictions will be removed or modified permitting freer offerings. We continue to look for a gradual decline to lower levels, but there may also be scalping opportunities on the other side on reasonable breaks.

SUGAR: If left to take its natural course, the market would probably tend to decline, as there is little demand for refined, and beet sugar is competing freely. The possibility of labour troubles in Cuba, however, is a supporting factor and for the next few days strikes and settlement rumours may cause erratic fluctuations, especially as the late start in grinding would make free shipping facilities of greater importance than usual before long. In the long run, there would seem to be no warrant for prices to remain on a level so much above that of last year and, when the Cuban crop starts moving in volume, a reasonable decline is likely to be seen.

THE CHICAGO MARKET: There has been little activity during the week and no special feature, but the undertone in Wheat has been steady. The reduction in the acreage of Winter Wheat is a straw pointing to the method of correcting over-production and if later the prospect is for a similar cut in the planting of Spring Wheat, considerably higher prices may be seen. Meanwhile, the market appears to be a scalping affair unless the German Relief projects develop into tangible action. Corn seems to be healthy and on reactions good buying may be expected.

LONDON, January 18.

Gram Peas Karachi Red £40½ J.F.
Maize Karachi £44½ J.F.
Australian Wheat Cargo 46 Feb. London firm.
Indian Barley £32½ per 448 lbs.
Cocoanut Oil Ceylon £48½ Cif. J.F.
Cocoanut Oil Ceylon £48½ Crf. J.F.

SUGAR.

Certain quantities of Sugar were negotiated for Bombay at 30/6 C.f.

LONDON, January 18.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £18 J.F. Easier
Linseed Bombay Bold £23 7/8 afloat to Hull
Cottonseed Bombay £10½ Quiet D. J. Hull.
Cottonseed Egyptian Black £13 3/8 Jan. value.
Castorseed Bombay £24 J.F. value.
Rapeseed Toria £20½ J. F. Hamburg.
Rapeseed Ferozepore £19½ D. J.
Cottonseed Egyptian Sakellandis £12¼ January buyers.
Gingellyseed large white 15 per cent £26½ J.F. Rotterdam.
Wheat Cargo No. 1 Northernmanitoba £46 January Easter

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Gram Peas Karachi £40½ J.-F.
Maize Karachi £41 J.-F.
Australian Wheat Cargo 47½ loading.
Rangoon Beans White hand picked selected £7 5/8 J.-F. Shipment to Glasgow.
Barley Indian per £448 to £32½ Jan
Rapeseed Brown (entree) £18 5/8 J.-F. Hull.
Cotton Oil Egyptian Crude £44.
Cocoanut Oil Ceylon £48½ J.-F. Cif.
Australian Wheat Crop is estimated at 85,000,000 quarters.
Rapeseed very firm few sellers.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £17 7/8 J.-F. Ready.
Linseed Bombay Bold £23 7/8 afloat Hull.
Cottonseed Bombay £10½ D.-J. Hull quiet.
Cottonseed Egyptian Brand £13 3/8 Jan. Value.
Castorseed Bombay £24 J.-F. Value.
Rapeseed Toria £20½ Hamburg afloat very firm.
Rapeseed Ferozepore £19½ D.-J.
Brown Kutnee 19 Jan. Hull.
Cottonseed Egyptian Sakellandis £12¼ Jan. Buyers.
Gingellyseed large white 15 per cent. £26½ J.-F. Rotterdam.
Wheat Cargo No. 1 Northern Manitoba £46½ Jan. easier.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATION.

BOMBAY, January 19.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 5/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 3/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 5/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/5 15/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 7/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 1/4.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D Frcs. 634.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 714.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs 704.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 148¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 142¼.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 166.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. 235.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 165¼.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 334.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.24½.
London—Paris Frcs. 92.85.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.60.
London—Brussels Frcs. 101.00.
London—Rome Liras 97.00.
London—Berlin Marks
TONE OF EXCHANGE—Steady market.

	London, Jan. 18.
Telegraph Transfers	1/5 7/32 Steady.
Bar Gold	£ 4-17- 5 Steady.
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2 Quiet.

	London, Jan. 18.
Rentes 3 per cent.	55
Berlin Cheques on London	..
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2
„ „ 2 months hence	32 15/16

Closing Tone of Silver—Very quiet
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent (since 5th July 1923.)

Interest day to day loans	2 1/8
Interest 7 day Market loans	2 1/2
Weekly Bullion Shipment	lb 76072

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Jan. 18.
Exchange on London in Paris	92.95
„ „ „ Germany	..
„ „ „ Italy	97.35
Stockholm	16.27
Christiania	30.03
Amsterdam	11.41
Switzerland	24.51
Belgium (yesterday)	100.62
Athens	218.00

	London, Jan. 18.
Demand Bills	4.24.00

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Jan. 18.
Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 85 3/8 —1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	„ 90 1/4 —
War Loan 5%1929/47	£ 99 3/16 —
Consols 2 1/2%	„ 55 —1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	„ 43 —
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	„ 62 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	„ 54 +1/2

	London, Jan. 18.
Conversion Loan	£ 75
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 99 1/2
7 per cent. Indian	„ 112

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Jan. 18.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 7/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6 m/st	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent.	21/—

BULLION.

BOMBAY, January 19.

Sovereigns ready 15/15/3.
Sovereigns forward 15/15/6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25-9-6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25-9-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25-10-6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79-12.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79-14.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 80-5.

LONDON, January 18.

Bar gold ready s. 97-5.
Silver ready, d. 33-8.
Silver forward, d. 32-15.
TONE OF SILVER—Market very quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 64/6.
5 per cent War Loan 90/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 83.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 96.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 95-10.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 102/2.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 102/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 100/10.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 102.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 103/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 106/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 73/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 101.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 73.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 101.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 73.

SHARES.

The share market remained closed to-day.

	London, Jan. 18.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/4
Hongkong	„ 127—
National Bank	„ 42—
Eastern	„ 5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	„ 12—

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

January 19.

To-day Reuter reported only seven points higher in New York futures. The market improved on short covering. Liverpool has been reported a further drop of 33 points.

In accordance with a small advance reported from New York the Marwari Bazar opened unchanged this morning at Rs. 622 and advanced to Rs. 626/27 on buying by Marwari Shroffs and Jobbers. From this level the prices eased to Rs. 623 on selling by Commission Houses, but on renewed buying by Marwari Jobbers, the prices raised again to Rs. 626½ and closed firm at Rs. 626 at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the Market opened at Rs. 627½ and advancing to Rs. 628 on buying by Marwari Shroffs, closed at Rs. 627 at 5-30 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra December/January opening at Rs. 602 rapidly advanced to Rs. 606 on general buying. The prices, then declining to Rs. 600½ on selling by Offices and a Japanese firm, advanced again to Rs. 605 in sympathy with the rise in Broach and closed at the same rate at 3-30 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opening at Rs. 590 advanced to Rs. 593 on buying by a Japan firm. The prices then going down to Rs. 588 on selling by Offices, and closed firm at Rs. 592 on scattered buying. The Sewri Market was entirely closed yesterday, both for ready and forward business.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P.M.

Fully good Broach April/May 627.
Fully good Bengal December/January 546.
Fully good Bengal March 539.
Fine Oomra December/January 605.
Fine Oomra March 593.

	Liverpool, Jan. 18. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	10
„ „ Sales of East Indian	150
„ „ Imports.	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans spot Quiet	19.33d
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	22.90d
New York, 11 a.m. Mar.	32.75
(As known in Liverpool) May	32.95
July	31.93
New Orleans 10 A. M. Mar.	32.88
May,	32.60

	Liverpool, Jan. 18. To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Jan. 19.00—.35
	Mar. 19.05—.33
	May 19.02—.32
	July 18.59—.31

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 18.

Future delivery prices:—

Months	To-day's price
Jan.	19. 9—26
Feb.	—
Mar.	19.13—25
April	—
May	19.12—22
June	19.00—24
July	18.67—23
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	16,35—08
Nov.	—
December	—
January	—
Egyptians Janury.	22.00
Marcb.	22.05

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Jan. 18.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
January	19.00—35
February	19.01—34
March	19.05—33
April	19.03—32
May	19.02—32
June	18.92—32
July	18.59—31
August	17.94—24
September	17.01—14
October	16.36—07
November	16.01—07
December	15.91—07
January	15.82—08

Tone:—Easy.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 18.

M. G. Bengal Good,	12.80
„ „ Fully Good	13.20
„ „ Fine	13.60
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.00
„ „ „ Fully Good	14.50
„ „ „ Fine	15.00
M. G. Broach Good	16.10
„ „ Fully Good	16.50
„ „ Fine	17.90
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.70
„ „ Fully Good	13.10
„ „ Fine	13.50

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Jan. 18. To-day's Prices

Futures at New York.	Mar.	32.96+.07
	May	33.20+.12
	July	32.15+.13
	Oct.	28.00+.11

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 17.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	30,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	39,000
„ „ Continent	64,000
Futures at New York, Mar.	32.89—64
„ May	33.08—65
„ July	32.02—58
„ Oct.	27.89—21
Spot Cotton at New York	33.10—70
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	33.25—63
Futures, „ „ Mar.	32.99—51
„ „ „ May.	32.75—48
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 11/16
Silver Foreign mined	63 1/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Jan. 18,

Total Actual Export	5,000
„ Forwarded	61,000
„ Imports	89,000
„ Stock	798,000
Actual Weekly Sales	25,000
Water Twist	2-3 1/4
Printers Cloth	49/6

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES,

Liverpool, Jan 18

Months	To-day's Price
Jan.	21.88—31
Feb.	21.94—35
Mar.	22.00—25
April	22.08—35
May	22 17—35
June	22.2 —35
July	22.22—35
Aug.	22.00—35
Sept.	21.70—25
Oct.	21 08—31
Nov.	20.72—28
Dec	20 42—3
Jan.	20.42—28

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 18.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	19,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	..
„ „ to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ March	32.96
„ „ „ May	33.20
„ „ „ July	32.15
„ „ „ Oct.	28.00
Spot Cotton at New Yorks	33.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	33.25
Futures „ „ Mar.	32.99
„ „ „ May	32.72
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 3/4
Silver Foreign mined	62 7/8

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 18.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Buyers	43
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Buyers	42/6
AUSTRALIAN J/F Buyers Steady	45/9
KARACHI BARLEY J/F Sellers	32/6
Wheat Cargo Australian Feb, Paid	46 7/8
„ Rozario Santa Fe 64 ld. Jan, Paid	45 5/8
Tone—	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 19. 6-30 p, m

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready,	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	41 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	43 0 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 2 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 10 0	13 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	72 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Black	68 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	73 0 0	14 10 0
Mowraseed	9 8 0	9 12 0
Barley	31 0 0	..
Castorseed	72 0 0	14 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	5 12 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 2 0	..
Linseed, April/May	12 13 3	..
Groundnuts Jan./Feb.	71 8 0	..
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/F.	15 14 0	..

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 18.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M Sellers £ 19 1/2
Tone—Steady but little or nothing doing.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net
„ Jan./April Done £ 38 3/8
„ May/Aug. Sellers „ 37 3/8

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 18.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta
Jan. March Sellers 31/3
July Sellers 24/3
July Sept. Sellers 23/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay
July Sept. Sellers 24/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi
July Sept. Sellers 24/1
Tone—Steadier and better demand.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 13/6

METALS.

London, Jan 18.

English best Selected Copper	£ 65 3/34
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 60 11/16
Copper Braziers	„ 82
Yellow Metal	„ 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	„ 29
Corrugated Sheets:—	„ 18 7/16

London, Jan. 18.

TIN BLOCK	£ 25

BRASS.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1/	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2	66 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	72 8 0
Copper	1/	72 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	72 8 0
Copper	1 1/2 1 3/4	72 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 0 0
Copper	2/	74 0 0

"RUGBY"

A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day

Rs. 3,000 with battery-Ignition

Rs. 3,250 with magneto Ignition.

Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTORCAR Co., Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO." Phone No. 1712.

Japanese Copper Bars	61	0	0
Panch Teka Joint	27	0	0
Copper, English Bars	61	0	0
Brass Bars	40	0	0
Pat Klai	65	0	0
Lead, Country	19	0	0
German Brass Metal 3/4 to 1	64	12	0
German Brass 1, 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2	64	12	0
English Copper	74	0	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4	72	8	0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 19

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Jan. 18. 1924.

Cotton	27,904 Bales
Wheat	20,938 Cwts
Linseed	2,150 „
Rape etc,	1,253 „
Gingellyseed	7,115 „
Poppyseed	735 „
Groundnuts	8,324 „
Castorseed	551 „
Rice	51,876 „
Myrobalans	4,763 „
Cottonseed	38,785 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	5,414 „
Juwar	4,515 „
Masur	657 „
Barley	Nil „
Bajri	8,468 „
Coal	2,125 Tons.

RUBBER.

London, Jan 18

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar.	12 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	14 1/4

Tone:—Steady Only small business

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Jan. 20.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Khadi —			
Textile	1	2	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches—			
Standard per lb.	1	9	0
Century per lb	1	7	9
Hindustan per lb	1	9	6
Fazalbhai per lb	1	9	6
Textile per lb	1	9	0
Phoenix per lb	1	8	6
Pearl per lb	1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1	7	6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1	9	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Longcloth:—× Quality.			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	3
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	8	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	9
Bombay Cotton per lb.	1	7	0
Pahelwan per lb.	1	6	0
Hearth Brand per lb.	1	6	0
Salita:—			
Pabaney per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.,	1	10	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	10	6
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	6
Check 5lb Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	7	0	0
Phoenix per piece	7	0	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	14	0
Hindustan per piece.	7	8	0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill :—			
Pearl per piece	7	10	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	8	4	0
Bombay United per piece	8	2	0
Black Check 5 lb:—			
Textile per piece	9	8	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	8	8	0

Gabrun No, 5124:—			
Pearl	13	0	0
Hindustan	13	0	0

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £18 J.-F. easier.
Linseed Bombay Sola £23 7/8 afloat to Hull.
Cottonseed Bombay £10½ afloat to Hull quiet.
Cottonseed Egyptian Black £13 3/8 Jan. Value.
Castorseed Bombay £24 J.-F. Value.
Rapeseed Toria 19½ D.-J. Hamburg.
Rapeseed Toria 19 3/8 January.
Rapeseed Toria 19½ J.-F.
Rapeseed Ferozepore £19½ D.-J.
Cottonseed Egyptian Saxellaridis £12¼ Jan. Buyers.
Gingelly seed Large White 15 per cent. £26½ J.-F. Rotterdam.
Wheat Cargo No. 1 Northern Manitoba £46½ Jan. easier.

MOCATTAS SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Report states in a highest price induced free sales from America. Less demand from East and little selling from China. Silver had declined to 33 5/16 to-day and recovered with a quiet tendency. Mocattas do not except any wine movement in the near future though fluctuation is much influenced by movements in Sterling Dollar Exchange.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, January 20.

The western disturbance has given nearly general rain and snow in the Northwest frontier Province and North Punjab. No information has been received from Kashmir where probably heavy snow has fallen.

Chief amounts:—Rawalpindi and Murree half an inch, Khushab quarter of an inch, Paracinar one and a half. Cold wave behind the disturbance affecting the frontier where temperature is about eight degrees below normal.

Forecast:—Extension into Punjab and into Punjab and into west ncmfwy cmfwy cmfwp west United Provinces.

SIMLA, Jan. 19.

Weather has been dry except for light local falls of snow in Kashmir.

A fresh disturbance is entering north-west India.

Forecast.—An extension in Kashmir and along North West Frontier.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay. 18th Jan. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.949	in.
Temperature of air	77.6	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.8	„
Dew point	67.0	„
Relative humidity of Air	71%	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0	„
Maximum temperature of Air	86.0	„
Minimum „ „	71.1	„

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ENE, E, WNW, NE.
Movement of Wind from midnight. to midnight miles 94

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Jan.			Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	19	9 10	24 11	19	3 50	21 0
		22 32	27 3		15 32	17 4
S.	20	9 59	25 6	20	4 37	20 1
		23 6	28 1		16 14	16 8
M.	21	10 42	26 1	28	5 12	19 4
		23 38	21 8		16 52	16 0
Tu.	22	11 22	25 7	22	5 50	19 9
			26 7		17 28	15 6
W.	23	0 11	29 2	23	6 25	18 8
		12 2	27 0		18 5	15 8
Th.	24	0 [illegible]	29 4	24	6 58	18 1
		12 41	27 2		18 49	15 10
F.	25	1 15	29 3	25	7 32	17 10
		13 19	27 2		19 16	6 4

SPORTING NEWS

ENGLISH SPORT.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

LONDON, January 19.

The following are results of Rugby Football matches:—

Bath three, Devonport Services three. Match between Guy's Hospital and Birkenhead Park was abandoned owing to downpour in second half when score was three to nil for Hospital Cambridge University nine London Scottish sixteen; Bridgewater three, Cross Keys nine; Edinburgh Acads eleven, Stewartonians eighteen; Edinburgh Institute six, Edinburgh Wanderers eleven: Glouster five Pontypool nil: Harlequins thirteen, London Welsh six: Heriotonians eight Selkirk nine; Leicester six, Royal Air Force nine; Portsmouth United Services seven, Blackheath nine; Richmond eight, Rosslynpark three; Coventry nine, St. Bart's Hospital twenty-six.

SCOTTISH TRIAL.

Scotland thirty-three, The Rest nil, played at Glasgow.—Reuter.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

LONDON, January 19.

Following are results of football matches played in League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal one, Cardiff City two; Birmingham nil, Nottingham two; Blackburn nil, West Ham U. nil; Bolton W. one, Aston Villa nil; Everton one Middlesbrough nil; Huddersfield nil, Chelsea one; Manchester C. nil, Liverpool one; Notts C. nil, Preston N. E. nil; Sunderland two, Sheffield U. two; Tottenham two, Newcastle nil; West Brom nil, Burnley three.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool three, Bury one; Bristol City nil, Bradford City one; Coventry City one, Port Vale three; Crystal Palace four, Leicester City three; Derby C. six, South Shields one; Fulham three, Manchester U. one; Hull City one, Stockport two; Nelson two, Oldham Athletic one; The Wednesday nil, Leeds U. nil; Southampton six, Barnsley nil; Stoke nil, Clapton Orient one.

THIRD DIVISION—(Southern Section).

Match between Charlton and Exeter City Match abandoned when score was one all. Clifton was abandoned Northyr Town nil; Merthyr Town Gillingham nil. Luton Town Match between Newport, Portsmouth two; Match between Newport City and Brentford was postponed owing to ground being waterlogged. Northampton three, Reading one; Norwich City three, Southend U. one; Plymouth two, Bristol Rovers two; Queen's Park one, Brighton nil; Bournemouth nil, Swansea nil; Swindon Town three, Aberdare one; Watford one, Hilwall one.

THIRD DIVISION—(Northern Section).

Barrow one, Crewe Alexandra two; Bradford one, Halifax Town nil; Chesterfield four, Grimbsy Town two; Darlington three, Durham City two; Doncaster three, Walsall nil; Lincoln City nil, Accrington S. two; Rochdale one, Ashington nil; Rotherham City three, New Brighton one; Wigan Borough one, Southport one; Trammere Rovers two, Hartlepool U. nil; Wrexham two, Woolverhampton two.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Hibernians five, Third Lanark two; Motherwell three, Falkirk one; Partick Thistle two, Raith Rovers nil; Queen's Park three, Morton one; St. Mirren three, Clyde one; Ayr United two, Airdriconian three; Celtic four, Aberdeen nil; Clydebank two, Hearts one; Dundee four, Kilmarnock two; Hamilton two, Rangers three. Scottish Cup, first round, Galston six, Gala Fairydean two; Match was brought forward from January 26th.—Reuter.

ENGLAND BEAT WALES.

LONDON, January 19.

At Swansea in showery weather before forty thousand spectators England beat Wales at Rugger by 17 points to 9.

England pressed at the outset but after quarter of an hour's play Tom Jones scored for Wales, Rees not converting. Soon afterwards Catchside scored converting a try for England and the minute later Jacob went over for England, Chantrill converting. Just before the interval Locke ran half the length of the field for a brilliant unconverting try. At half time the score was England 11, Wales 3.

A minute after resumption Catcheside registered a try for England which was not converted. The Welshmen rallied and desparate forward Tussels took place in front of the England goal, players going over in a heap but a try has disallowed. Then Johnson scored two uncoverted tries for Wales in quick succession. Towards the end Jacob added another unconverted try for England who won comfortably and deservedly by 17 points to 9.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, January 19.

There were in all fourteen games decided at Eden Gardens to-day in connection with the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament. Of these two were in Ladies' Singles, three in Men's Singles, seven in Men's Doubles and two in Mixed Doubles. The seating arrangement at the Gardens were all that could be desired and the attendance was up to the mark notwithstanding the races. The results in brief were:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

Third round:—I Newton beat H. Atkinson 6-0, 6-0; N. B. Deane beat H. Brown 6-8, 6-4, 6-2.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Fourth round:—Capt. B. Meyer beat Y. Kitagawa 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

First round:—Commander E. S. Graham and F. N. Warden beat M. Delanougerede and C. C. Fink 6-3, 3-6, 6-4.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Second round:—C. Carey Morgan and Major H. Couchman beat R. B. Lagden and R. W. B. Dunlop 6-3, 6-1; N. Gregory and M. Matsuda beat A. Dey and P. Dey 6-2, 6-0; H. Hill and H. Brock beat J. S. Stark and C. D. Thomp 6-4, 7-5; G. Perkins and H. Viney beat H. C. Badenoch and J. C. Moir 6-1, 6-2.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Third round:—S. Okomato and G. Kitagawa beat S. J. Matthews and E. La Touche 6-0, 6-2; N. B. Dean and L. S. Dean beat J. Robson and J. Newton 6-2, 6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Second round:—S. Okomato and Mrs. Graham beat J. E. Moir and Mrs. Deemster 6-1, 6-3; C. P. Johnstone and Mrs. Roger Wilson beat J. S. Hannah and Mrs. Tombazi 6-4, 6-3.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Second round:—Mrs. Berthond beat Mrs. McKenna 6-1, 7-9, 6-3; Miss. Gladys Watt beat Mrs. Sheppard 3-6, 6-4, 6-4.

ALL-INDIA HOCKEY TOURN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, January 20.

Only seven teams have entered for the All-India Auxiliary Force Hockey tournament, which commences on the 23rd January at Allahabad.

The teams are:—Lucknow Auxiliary Force, two teams of Allahabad Force, B.B. & C.I. Railway, B.I. Railway, G.I.P. Railway and O.R. Railway regiments.

RECORD IN SWIMMING.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Sydney.—In the 880 yards' swimming race, Charlton beat Arneborg, Swedish champion, by fifteen yards, the time taken being 10 mins. 51 4/5 secs. This is the world's record.—Reuter.

AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY proposes holding a sale of Race horses at the Race Course, Bombay, on the morning of SATURDAY, February 2nd, 1924, the list for which will close on 23rd January.

The intending Vendors should apply sending particulars of horses for sale before that date to the above Agency at 3, Bellasis Road, Byculla Bombay.

18630

BOMBAY 10TH EXTRA MEETING.

4 GOOD WINS 4

Rs. 197 FANNER 197 Rs.

Rs. 106 DOLLARINA 106 Rs.

WHISPERING RS. 73.

MOOSHTIRY RS. 64.

ALSO

8 PLACES 8

were given to his clients by

RACING EXPERT.

Address:—10, Club Road, BYCULLA.

TIPSTER'S CLIENTS

WOULD DO WELL TO

~~See him Before~~

FRIDAY

25. 1. 24.

'TIPSTER"

129, Great Western Buildings,

Bakehouse Lane, Bombay.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

AMENDING BOMBAY TOWN PLANNING ACT

The following Bill is published under the Bombay Legislative Council Rules:—

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

This Act may be called the Bombay Town Planning (Amendment) Act, 1922.

To clause (a) of section 2 of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915, hereinfater called the said Act, the following words shall be added at the end, namely:—

"Or a village panchayat constituted under the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1920."

In sub-section (1) of section 9 of the said Act, after the word "area" the words "or in any other village" shall be inserted.

STATEMENTS OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under section 2 (a) of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915, "local authority" means a municipality or where there is no municipality, a committee appointed for a notified area under Chapter, XIV of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, as modified by Bombay Act I of 1915 and does not include a village panchayat. The result is that a town planning scheme cannot be made for villages which have panchayats under Bombay Act IX of 1920.

The Bill makes the necessary provision for these cases.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCE ACT.

The following is another Bill published under rule 18 of the Bombay Legislative Council Rules:—

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Bombay Public Conveyances Act, 1920, in manner hereinafter appearing; And whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General required by clause (c) of sub-section (3) of section 80-A of the Government of India Act, has been obtained for the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

This Act may be called the Bombay Public Conveyances (Amendment) Act, 1922.

In sub-section 12 of the Bombay Public Conveyances Act, 1920, after the word 'driver' where it occurs for the second time the words "is not competent and careful or" shall be inserted.

The object of the Bill is to give to the police an enhanced measure of control over slow moving vehicles which are a real source of danger in traffic. This object it is proposed to effect by requiring drivers of public horse drawn conveyances to go through a driving and traffic test similar to that already imposed upon drivers of motor vehicles. The Bill gives powers to enforce such examination.

YOUNG MEN'S PARSEE ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsi Association a speech-making competition will be held amongst Parsi Students of all the Colleges in Bombay, some day in the last week of January ,1924, when valuable Prizes in Books will be given away to the first two winners. Prominent Educationists and Professors of Colleges will act as Judges. There will be about 5 Subjects for speech to choose from and these subjects would be announced to the candidates 3 days prior to the date of competition.

Intending Competitors should send their names to Mr. Sohrab J. Jahina, Joint Hon. Secretary, Post Box No. 828, before the 21st instant at the latest.

Any further information required will be gladly supplied by him.

TOWARDS UNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I know that there are readers of the "Chronicle", who complain of the disproportionate space allotted in your paper to matters purely Islamic; but there are also other readers of your paper—and my humble self is one of them—who appreciate the rational and almost spiritual exposition of Islamic doctrines and illuminating comments on burning Islamic questions, which are often to be met with in your leading articles. Besides, your unique and first-hand knowledge of these questions derived by your long residence in, and personal living contact with Muslim countries, has contributed not a little towards a clear understanding by the Indian public of Islamic affairs, at a time when the fortunes of the Muslim world were passing through a most critical stage and the need for such understanding was the greatest.

I make this acknowledgment at the outset so as to prevent any misunderstanding being created by what I am about to state below. In a leading article of a recent issue of your paper entitled "Apostasy", you speak of the right of every Muslim to hold the opinion that apostasy from Al Islam, i.e., the Kingdom of God, deserves to be punished with death. That may be a sound and unexceptionable Islamic doctrine in theory. But one wonders whether before giving expression to it, you stopped to consider how dangerously such a doctrine might react on the Muhamadan mass mind, which is admittedly backward, uneducated and, at times, fanatical. Can every Muslim be trusted to understand and appreciate the subtle distinction between apostasy from the kingdom of God and the mere giving up of the Islamic religion, while still continuing to own allegiance to God's kingdom? And pray, who is to decide between mere nominal adherence to Islam and actual recognition of the kingdom of God? Mahatmaji is a devout Hindu; but so far as recognising God's kingdom in the every-day affairs of life, he is perhaps, so to say, more Moslem than many a so-called follower of the last Great Prophet (on whom be peace). The mistake lies in supposing that recognising the kingdom of God is a peculiar Muslim doctrine. The fact, however, is that it is a common characteristic of all great religions of the world; and this trait will be found emphasised in the life of all devout and religious-minded souls. In view of all this, it is neither necessary nor also very wise in the present atmosphere of strained communal relations to assert and emphasise the so-called right of every Muslim to hold the opinion that apostasy from Al Islam do serves to be punished with death. And Maulana Abdul Bari Sahib or whoever else first gave expression to this dangerous doctrine in a printed pamphlet and you, Sir, by giving it still wider publicity by repeating it in your paper, are undertaking a heavy responsibility. Indeed, it is almost like throwing lighted matches about in the midst of highly inflammable material. That this is not an exaggerated view, is illustrated by what you yourself point out in the same leading article as a recorded fact of Islamic history. That history records, as you say, many cases of forcible conversion from Christianity to Islam, being punished with death, while there are a few instances only recorded of forcible conversion from Islam to Christianity having been punished with death, because as you add, not many instances of that kind occurred. Forcible conversion is obnoxious to Islam; and yet either in the time of the Prophet or in times far less removed from his age than the present ones, the spirit of fanaticism, on your own showing, seems to have been so great that many forcible conversions did take place and the fear of incurring the extreme penalty did not prove a sufficiently restraining influence; and one shudders to contemplate the consequences, that might follow, if such a spirit were to break out again. You say that the killing of an apostate from Al Islam, though justified from the religious view-point would amount to a crime. But the fanatical spirit, once sound, will but take into account of the consequences of what it considers a religious duty as was shown in the recent Moplah outbreaks, during which cases of forcible conversion undoubtedly took place. One had supposed that the history of the outbreak would be a sufficient warning against all wild fanatical preaching and the laying of undue emphasis on belief and doctrines, which are easily susceptible of a dangerous construction, never perhaps intended either by their originator or by those who helped to preach and propagate them.—Yours, etc.,

N. M. S.

Broach, Jan. 19.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE BOMBAY.

POST GRADUATE COURSE.

MONDAY 21ST JAN. TO SATURDAY 26TH JAN. 1924 AT 5 P.M.

Tuesday:—Dr. R. D. Shirwalkar, M.S., B.M. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.) Surgery at 5 p.m.

Wednesday:—Dr. A. S. Erulkar, M.D. (Lond.), Medicine at 6-15 p.m.

Thursday:—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.) Surgery at 5 p.m.

Friday:—Dr. D. P. Thakore, Psycho-Therapy at 5 p.m.

Saturday:—Dr. M. V. Mehta, F.R.C.P.I.M. (Ir.) Midwifery.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN SUBURBS.

A correspondent writes:—

A meeting of South Indian residents of Bombay was held on Sunday morning in the premises of B.I.T Tenements, King's Circle, Matunga, when a Co-operative Purchase Society under the name "The South Indian Co-operative Consumers' Society Ltd." was formed. Mr. A. B. S. Row of the Accountant General's Office was in the chair and Mr. G. Allôula, B.A., LL.B., Industrial Organ of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presid was present at the meeting and helped members with advice and suggestions. It was stated at the meeting by the organi that with a view to live a more econom life than at present, it was necessary for South Indian residents to join together o co-operative basis and get the maxim benefit at minimum cost. Office bearers the year were duly elected. Mr. M. S. Murthy who was elected as Secretary authorised to enlist members and col shares. The Capital which has been fixed Rs. 10,000 has been divided into 1000 sha of Rs. 10, each. The members of the ma ing Committee have agreed to work with remuneration. The registered offices of Society have been located at No. 26 Na Ludha Building Matunga (G.I.P.).

BOMBAY OLD AND NEW

GROWTH OF CIVIC PIRIT.

Under the auspices of the Moslem Student's Union, Mr. R. P. Masani delivered a lecture on "The Growth of Bombay and the Call of Citizenship" on Saturday night at Chowpatty, Sir N. C. Macleod presiding.

Mr. Masani enumerated several andmarks in the history of the City since its cession to the Crown of England on the marriage of King Charles II as a part of the dowry of his Portuguese bride and said Gerald Aungier was the first Governor to dip into the future and visualise the potential greatness of the port. Aungier said it was a City which by God's assistance was intended to be built and he set about building it with dogged determination and in his regime the population increased from 10,000 to 60,000. There was, however, a large falling off in the number, mainly owing to the deadly climatic conditions of the island. The malarious swamps in which the island abounded was the principle source of such unhealthiness so that the Court of Directors incessantly impressed upon the President and his Council the need for stopping the breaches and for draining and reclaiming the flooded grounds. The first reclamation works commenced with the work of stopping the Great, or Mahaluxmi Love Grove. Breach in 1720. By the end of the year a dam was constructed across the breach and a considerable area of marshy ground was drained.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

A pretty legend has been associated with the name of the Goddess Mahaluxmi. The story runs that through fear of persecution during the Moslem rule, the goddess leapt into the Worli Creek and ther remained in hiding. While the dam was under construction a perpetual struggle went on between man and the swallowing surges of the sea. The work was continually interrupted by the inrush of the waves. At that juncture the goddess appeared in a vision to a contractor named Ramji Shivji and told him that if he undertook to remove the images of herself and her two sister goddesses from their watery resting place and installed them in a suitable shrine she would remove all obstacles. The contractor acted accordingly and obtained from Government a grant of the site upon which the temple now stood. The proximity of the shrine to that of Mama Hajiyani gave rise to a pretty saying betokening Hindu-Moslem unity. "Under the British rule," it used to be said, "Mama and Mahaluxmi have joined hands." That unity might be rudely shaken at times in other parts of the country, but in this cosmopolitan city where all communities were knit together in a common bond of civic brotherhood, it was cemented year after year with the spread of lofty ideals of citizenship and neighbourliness.

In the early days municipal control was exercised through the executive officers of Government. There was a Land Paymaster, one of whose functions was to pass building plans. There was also a Clerk of the Market, who had the authority to regulate food prices. The conservancy of the town was looked after by an officer called the Scavenger and Little regard was apparently paid by the inhabitants to his injunctions.

As the area and population of the town expanded, the need for an adequate organization for the management of municipal affairs was felt. Hence the institution of the Justices of the Peace towards the end of the eighteenth century. Explaining the historic connection of the Justices with the machinery of local Government in England Mr. Masani observed that the institution of Justices was originally a concession to the hereditary instincts of the Anglo-Saxon people for provincial independence and an attempt to preserve the central control of the State over local Government while recognizing and respecting the territorial patriotism of the shires.

TAX ON TREES.

The Statute of 1793 which authorised the nomination of Justices made the sale of spirituous liquors subject to the grant of a license. Before this the Bhandaris had enjoyed the privilege of selling *arrack* on condition of rendering military service and keeping a guard at the Governor's door for a few hours. Douglas has related that, when an officer bearing the name of our present Chief Justice came to Bombay, on the morning of his arrival he saw some toddy trees with white marks and that when he was told that the trees had been numbered for taxation, he exclaimed "Oh India, the very hair of thy head are numbered!"

The first commission of Justices was issued in 1808 whereby a bench of 12 Justices was appointed, charged with the duty of attending to the proper cleaning, repairing, and watching of the town. The Police and the Magistracy then formed part of the municipal machinery and the Court of Petty Sessions carried out the executive work of the Justices. Mr. Masani then related the story of the evolution of the municipal constitution and gave a brief survey of the growth of the city in different directions and called attention to the work remaining to be done.

THE WORK TO BE DONE.

The compulsory system of mass education remained to be inaugurated and for the improvement in the health of the city drainage schemes and other measures would have to be carried out. The question of relief of the poor still remained to be tackled and the provision of housing facilities and means of amusement and recreation for the poor had to be provided. Compared with the city government of European towns, Bombay was still hopelessly backward. For every inch of advance the citizens had fought and won many a battle. They should now strive for the extension of the sphere of influence of the civic bodies and the enlargement of the scope of their activities. The past generation had responded nobly to the call of citizenship. It remained for the present generation to do its part. Their partnership in the civic brotherhood of Bombay required each one of them to perform the duties and exercise the privileges of citizenship. Public duty was made up of the personal duty of individual members of a community. Every Bombayite shared in the success or failure, credit or discredit of his elected representatives. The duty before them was to awaken the inert mass of the population to a sense of their rights and obligations and to train them in the work of self-government. Their efforts for political privileges should be accompanied by practical social work on the part of individual citizens in the direction of improvement of their own little corner of the world. All their political mentors were civic and ...kers first heroes of political strug... wards. So long as the civic ... of a people was not inspired by high ...citizenship, all the constitutions and ... in the world, all the convulsions ...lutions of society, would not give ...eal freedom or advance them on the real progress.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

...Chairman in the course of his lengthy ...ks gave his own impressions of the ...s it was when he firs arrived in Bom... and said the unhealthiness of the city ...hen due not so much to disease as to own ignorance. Coming to the pre... Corporation, which he characterised as an unwieldy body, the Chairman said there was so much to be done and so little time to do it that brevity of speech was of the greatest importance. There had been lengthy debates in the Corporation, which he had seen in newspapers, on such unimportant matters as to when a plumber was not a plumber and thought that the Corporation would be able to do more if it were inclined to be more business-like in its habits. He asked them to cultivate the civic spirit that it was their duty to promote the welfare of the town not only publicly, but also privately.

BOMBAY SWARAJ PARTY

The following Swarajists and Independent members were present at the meeting held recently at Mr. Jayakar's residence:—

M R Jeyakar, H H Narielwala (Broach), Dhanabhai N Patel (Borsad, Kaira), Jaferbhoy A Lalji (Mahomedan Bombay Urban); M. M. Mehta (Surat), Herilal D. Saheb (Ahmedabad Rural) Jethalal Ch. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad Rural), Punjabhai Thakarshi (Bombay North), M. D. Dixit (Surat Dist.) W. S. Mucadam (Punchmahal), P. G. Joshi (East Khandesh), M. B. Powar (Kolaba Dist.), B. R. Nanal (Ratnagiri Dist) V. A. Surve (Ratnagiri Dist) Durgadas B Advani (Non-Mahomedan-Karachi City Urban), V. R. Kothari (Sholapur Dist. Non-Mahomedan), W N Velkar, R. G. Soman (Satara), Narayan Ramji Gunjal (Poona Dist.) R D Shinde (Nasik) J K Mehta (Bombay), L B Bhopatkar (Poona City) V B Pradhan (Thana).

INDEDPENDENTS.

B Palajani (Sindh) Rao Bahadur Dadubhai Desai (Nadiad, Kaira) A N Surve (Bombay), Lalji Naranaji, R G Pradhan (Nasik).

BABY WEEK.

AT SHILLONG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHILLONG, January 19.

The National Baby Week Exhibition, which the public welcomed with enthusiasm, concluded this evening. Her Excellency Lady Kerr distributed prizes to successful babies. His Excellency and Miss Kerr were present. About 2,000 babies took part in the exhibition.

AT OORGAUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OORGAUM, January 19.

A successful Baby week came to an official conclusion with the award of prizes to children; but will remain open two days longer for the benefit of the rural population. Resolutions were passed at a public meeting thanking the Queen Empress for her message and Lady Reading for inaugurating the National Baby Week movement.

The Rangoon Gazette expresses the Governor's regret at the death in England on January 2nd of James St. Clair Saunders I.C.S. who arrived in Burma in 1908.—(A.P.)

BABY SHOW,

...AT CHHINDWARA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHHINDWARA, January 19.

An All-India National Baby Show was held at Chhindwara Town Hall to-day. There was a very large gathering. About hundred and twenty babies attended. Lectures and musical entertainments were held and sweets, fruits and prizes were distributed. Two medals were awarded to the first two babies. The celebration was a great success under the presidentship of Mrs. Brown.

ASWINI KUMAR DATTA MEMORIAL FUND.

AN APPEAL.

A Committee has been formed to take steps to perpetuate the sacred memory of our revered leader, the late Babu Aswini Kumar Datta consisting of Sir Surendranath Banerjea, the Maharaja of Cossimbazar, the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan, Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Messrs. B. Chakravarty, Deshabandhu C. R. Das, Bhupendranath Basu, Bipin Chandra Pal, S. R. Das, Shyamsunder Chakravarty, Heerendranath Datta, Dr. Sir Kailash Chandra Bose, Ananda Chandra Roy, Akhil Chandra Datta, Kishori Mohan Choudhuri, Dr. Sir Nilratan Sircar, Maharajah of Mymensingh, Raja Rao Yogendranarayan Rai, the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Mullick, the Hon'ble Moulvi A. K. Fazlal Haq and others. It has been decided that, should sufficient funds be forthcoming the memorial should take one or more of the following shapes:

1. A Resting House and a Ghat at the cremation ground at Kalighat by the side of *Adi-Ganga* where his ashes repose, (2) A Town Hall in his native town, Barisal, (3) A Students' Fund wherewith to help needy and deserving students coming from all parts of Bengal, and (4) A Refuge and Asylum (*Anath-Asram*) for the destitute and distressed.

We appeal to all our countrymen, rich and poor alike, to contribute whatever they can for the furtherance of this great cause. All contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the President of the Aswini Kumar Memorial Committee (at 92, Upper Circular Road).

N.B.—All communications in this connection are to be addressed to Sj. Deva Kumar Roy Choudhry Hony. Secy. 41, Sukea Street, Calcutta.

NIGHT MARE.

We have received the following reply to Mr. S. H. Maju's inquiry:

"Nightmare is a nervous disorder occuring during sleep, most frequently the effect of indigestion. The remedy is to avoid eating at night—avoid sleeping on the back, see that the bowels are emptied before retiring." —(G. H.)

(Sd.) R. F. GHARDA.

Official and Personal.

H. E. The Governor left Allahabad on 20th evening for Lucknow.—A. P.

Mrs. Barker left Government House on Saturday.

Their Excellencies were present at the Races on Saturday afternoon. Her Excellency attended the Meeting of the National Baby Week on Saturday afternoon.

In addition to the above places prayers were offered at Jalgaon, Bhusaval, Hubli and Matheran.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Special meeting of Standing Committee, 2-45 p.m.

Opening of Exhibition, by Her Excellency Lady Wilson, in connection with the National Baby Week, at Royal Institute of Science, 5-15 p.m., also a programme of songs, lecture, cinema etc. at Sir C. Jehangir Public Hall, 6-15 p.m.

B. P. C. C. Meeting, Krishna Building, 8 p.m.

Karlekar's Grand Circus, Girgaum, 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Jan. 22.

Municipal Corporation, 9-10 p.m.

Inauguration of proceedings of 7th session of Indian Economic Conference by Sir Leslie Wilson, University Convocation Hall, 11-45 a.m., Sir M. Visvesvaraya to preside.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 21 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 26m.
Jan. 22 (Tues.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 27m.
Jan. 23 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 27m.
Jan 24 (Thurs) Sunrise 7h 15m Sunset 6h 28m.
Jan 25 (Fri) Sunrise 7h 15m Sunset 6h 29m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 0	*23 22
Delhi Express	6 30	20 12
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 53
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7 5

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day. This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	11 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	18 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass.	21 35	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-30.

MOONLIGHT BAND AT BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Regiment, A.F.I., will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

BIRTH CONTROL MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Birth Control League, Prof. N. N. Phadke M.A. will deliver a public lecture on "Birth Control in India" to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m., at the R. L. Trust Hostel Hall, above Chowpatti Post Office, Girgaum, Prof. R. D. Karve will preside. All are cordially invited.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, 23rd January 1924, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when a paper on "Devaks of the Deccan and Konkan." By R. E. Enthoven, Esq., I.C.S.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Chamber will be held on Saturday (the 26th instant) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of Chamber; (1) To consider and adopt the report of the Committee and the audited accounts of the Chamber for the year 1923; (2) To record the declaration of the result of the election of office-bearers for the year; and (3) To appoint an Auditor for the year.

KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS.

The fourth Programme of Karlekar's Circus which has begun from Saturday the 19th instant produces great excitement like the previous ones.

There are several remarkable features of this programme, amongst which Chair Balancing by Miss Rossie and Elmo the Mighty comparing his strength with the horses attract the attention of the public. We are sure the Circus authorities do really deserve all support the public can afford.

SHUDHI INFORMATION BUREAU.

Under the auspices of this Sabha twenty-five, Khojar Christians were converted into the Hindu religion at Ahmedabad and Anand Centre in Palora and Kasera village on the 7th instant.

HINDU WIDOWS HOME AND BHAU BEEJA COMMITTEE.

The total Bhau Beeja Collections (Devali contributions) have reached the figure of Rs. 3616-5-9, by the end of December 1923. The Bhau Beeja Committee handed over this sum to Prof. Karve as a donation from the Bhau Beeja Volunteers for the aid of the Hindu Widows' Home on Saturday (the 12th instant) A meeting was held at Hingne for the purpose under the presidentship of Prof. Karve at 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY CITY KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

In the meeting of the Bombay City Khilafat Committee held on the 16th instant the following resolutions were passed:—

That this meeting of the City Khilafat Committee of Bombay deeply regrets on the death of Mushirusenday Haji Syed Moosa (President of the Nagpada Khilafat Committee and Vice-President of the Bombay City Khilafat Committee) and feels much sympathy with his relatives."

It was also resolved that a meeting of six members should be formed which should go to Seth Chhotani, Seth Ahmed Haji Siddiq Khatri and Seth Abdurrahman Haji Mood, Abe and request them to withdraw their resignations.

MANDVI DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The election of five representatives of Mandvi Ward on B.P.C.C. will take place on Sunday the 27th instant in Committee's office, in Central Bank Building Masjid Bandar Road, Mandvi between 12 a.m. and 6 p.m. (S.T.). Voting papers will be supplied in the office. The intending candidates are requested to send their application to the Secretaries duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Committee on or before 6 p.m. (S.T.) of the 24th instant. Enrolment of new members will be closed till the election is over.

MYSORE PIG IRON.

PIG IRON made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply MYSORE IRON WORKS 4th floor, Navsari Buildings Fort, Bombay.

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Our Quality Defeats Competition
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87, Apollo St., Fort.

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SAFES, SOAPS AND BOILED OIL
SAFES:—372 Safes were supplied to the Postal Dept. in 1913 for Savings Banks and the order for them was placed with Godrej after a competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.
FOR SAFES write to
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. Co.
PAREL, BOMBAY.
SOAPS:—"Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet soap sent to me by Mr. A B. GODREJ, I am of opinion that it is a high-grade article which satisfies to the full, all tests applied to it."—Major Dickinson, Chemical Analyser to Government.
BOILED OIL:—Godrej's Boiled Oil is equal in covering and drying properties to best imported oils and is cheaper by 20 per cent.
FOR SOAPS AND BOILED OIL write to
GODREJ OIL AND SOAP Co.
SURTI MOHOLLA
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Enabled by their vast resource, to finance themselves; selling directly through dealer to purchaser; adding nothing to the price of the car to support a free service policy; concentrating on one chassis for their complete line: eliminating the overhead involved in furnishing many body types with special finishes.

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'Phone : 20,483

TO FATHERS & MOTHERS
Bombay Baby Week.
(President: H. E. LADY WILSON, who has kindly consented to visit all the Centres.)
EXHIBITION, ENTERTAINMENT LECTURES.
21st January, Fort.
COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL.
(Admission Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4.)
ADMISSION FREE.
COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL.
22nd January FORT.
23rd January BORI BUNDER.
KHATAU BUILDING, BAZAR GATE STREET.
24th January GIRGAUM.
VANITA VISHRAM AND MARWADI VIDYALAYA HALL.
25th January BYCULLA.
IMAMWADA, BYCULLA.
26th and 27th January PAREL.
DAMODAR THACKERSEY HALL, Elphinstone Road, PAREL.
27th January DADAR.
ANTONIO DE SILVA SCHOOL, DADAR.
SAVE THE BABY.

DAVAR'S
COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING
(APOLLO STREET, FORT BOMBAY.)
Expert preparations as for the last twenty-two years, both personal and through post for High Commercial, Accountancy, Banking and secretarial appointments or practice.
The brilliant success including first place in India in 1923 in the Government Auditor's Diploma Examination (G. D. A.) and prizes secured in the London Chamber of Commerce testify to the excellence of our training. Special arrangements for specialized Banking students reading for the Institute of Bankers Diploma. (C. A. I. B.), The ex-students hold the highest positions in the Accountancy, Banking and Commercial World. Write for prospectus TO-DAY.

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Telephone No. 786. Telegrams: "Noxid."

The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1924.
(81st Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

TOWARDS UNITY.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Hindu correspondent "N. M. S." with the main contentions of which we are in such close agreement that we wonder how the writer could have been misled to think we differed from him seriously. The letter is in reference to an article we lately wrote upon the subject of Islamic teaching with regard to apostacy and those who make, or seek to make, apostates from Islam. We must have expressed ourselves badly to be thus mistaken by a reader, and we will try to make our meaning clearer. "N. M. S." gives us an opening, when he writes: "Can every Muslim be trusted to understand and appreciate the subtle distinction between apostacy from the Kingdom of God and the mere giving up, of the Islamic religion, while still continuing to own allegiance to God's Kingdom? And pray, who is to decide between the mere nominal adherence to Islam and actual recognition of the Kingdom of God? Mahatmaji is a devout Hindu; but so far as recognising God's Kingdom in the every day affairs of life, is concerned, he is, perhaps, so to say, more Moslem than many a so-called follower of the last great Prophet (on whom be peace). The mistake lies in supposing that recognising the Kingdom of God is a peculiar Muslim doctrine. The fact, however, is that it is a common characteristic of all great religions of the world and this trait will be found emphasised in the life, of all devout and religious-minded souls." To take the last sentence first, we agree that the idea of a Kingdom of God is to be found in all great religions; but the last Great Prophet (blessings and peace be on him) *realised* it, made of it the one reality, and directed all the efforts of mankind to its attainment. The Coran—esh-Sharif contains the charter of the Kingdom and its laws. For the first time in the history of the world, it made the universal brotherhood of man a principle and fact of common law, as the natural consequence of the proclamation of the universal sovereignty of God. It abolished the barriers of race, colour and caste. The Holy Prophet called on men of all religions to accept the Kingdom; he did not ask those who followed Messengers of God who had preceded him to accept his form of worship, but only to accept the fact of Allah's universal sovereignty and to discard the priestly superstitions which tended to estrange them from their fellow-men. That which was an idea emphasised only in the lives of especially devout men in the other great religions was and is—or ought to be—the very life of Al-Islam.

Does "A. M. S." imagine that the present writer does not realise that Mahatma Gandhi is a better Muslim than he is himself? In the Kingdom of God as known by Al-Islam, there is no privileged community. All alike are tried by the same Law and must face the same Judgment; and the test is not the profession of a formula of faith: *the test is conduct.* Does "A. M. S." consider that this view is "a common characteristic of all great religions of the world?" If so, how does he account for the bitter opposition which Islam encountered from the Jews and Christians and Sabaeans of Arabia and the neighbouring countries? What was the reason of that opposition? It was because those great religions wished to limit the idea of a Kingdom of God jealously to their own communities, to make the knowledge of Allah and the approach to Him an affair of priestly mystery and superstitious observance. The Kingdom of God was viewed with horror by the "great religions," which had ceased to be religions save for a few saintly souls, and had become huge vested interests. They tried to extirpate Islam by force of arms. It is seldom that a perfectly clear issue between right and wrong arises in human affairs; but it undoubtedly arose then in Arabia and the neighbouring countries. And it was at that time when an actual war was raging of the followers of the great religions against the Messenger of God that the Islamic laws with regard to apostacy were made. They related to desertion from an army in the field, as we tried to make clear in our former article. They are the laws of every army in the field against a ruthless enemy. Those of other religions who fought by the side of the Muslims in support of the Kingdom of God were treated as in all respects the same as Muslims. The universal nature of Islam as a religion was known and honoured in those days by every Muslim. The cause of the decline of Al-Islam in recent years is due to loss of vision of its universal nature, causing Muslims to cease bearing the testimony to God's universal kingship, as the only practicable way of human progress, which they are called upon to bear. They have made it seem like any other religion, narrow and contentious, even priest ridden! When "A. M. S." asks whether every Muslim can be trusted to understand what we have written, which seems to him so subtle and abstruse, we answer: Yes. Every Muslim knows that what we say is true, though many may dislike our saying it. It is not for us imaginable that a true Muslim ever could apostatise from Al-Islam. As we said in our former article, the wholesale conversion of people from one religion of which they know nothing to another religion of which they know nothing seems to us no more of a religious matter than the re-naming, of a herd of cattle. The question now in India, from the point of view of true Islam, to be put to everyone of all communities, is this: "Are you for the Kingdom of God, which includes all of us, or are you only for your own community?" There is only one answer possible for Muslims, and they are well content to have for leader one who, though not of their community, is a truly faithful and devoted servant of their Lord and King.

"And they say: None enters Paradise except he be a Jew or a Christian. These are their own desires, Say: Bring your proof (of that which you assert) if you are truthful.

"Nay, but whosoever turns his face (or "surrenders his purpose") to God, while doing good to men, surely his reward is with his Lord; and there shall no fear come upon them neither shall they suffer grief."

It is deplorable to us to see some Mahommedans assuming an attitude indistinguishable from that of the Jews and Christians denounced in the above passage of the Holy Coran. No wonder that Islam has fallen upon evil days if that is so; for the Holy Coran says:

"If thou followest their desires after the knowledge that has come to thee, then shalt thou find in Allah neither helper nor defender."

Our correspondent is wrong if he supposes that forcible conversion is in any case sanctioned by Islam. Again we quote the highest authority, the Coran es-Sharif itself:

"*Let there be no compulsion in religion. The right direction is henceforth distinct from error; and he who rejects vain superstitions and believes in Allah, has grasped a firm handle which will never break. Allah is all-hearing, all knowing.*

"*Allah is the Protecting Friend of those who believe; He takes them out of darkness into light. As for those who disbelieve, their patrons are vain superstitions which take them out of light into darkness. These are the proper dwellers in the fire; they ever dwell in it.*"

In conclusion, we remind our correspondent that there are things far more dreadful than the death of the body, that, through fear of death, the modern humanitarian seems ready to make compromises which all religious-minded men must view with horror. It is because Mahatma Gandhi will not compromise with evil that East and West alike can recognise him as God's servant.

A CRY IN THE WILDERNESS.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has addressed yet another representation to the Government of India *a propos* of the latter's currency policy, as evidenced by the lucubrations of the Finance Minister when he was last in Bombay. Sir Basil Blackett was, indeed, more than usually eloquent on the desire to keep politics apart from this essentially economic question of the currency reform; and he advised his hearers roundly not to indulge in the easy sport of imputing motives to Government every time the latter's currency policy or measures did not meet with the approval of any section of the Indian business world. But when the Indian business community finds, day in day out, that the Government are studiously and conveniently deaf to the suggestions offered to them for the reform of the currency system, which is universally admitted to stand in need of some reform and readjustment, how can they help pondering upon the secret springs of action that still seem to be all-powerful in the supreme counsels of the Government of India? Sir Basil told his audience that the fictitious but statutory rate of 2 shillings per rupee was "harmless". The Indian Chamber now asks:—"If Government are really of opinion that mention of a given ratio in the coinage and currency acts is harmless, why do they oppose any reversion to the 16d ratio in these acts?" But the answer is obvious. Government do not know if they would be able to maintain even that ratio, within the strict limits of exchange variation that such an undertaking of a fixed exchange value of the rupee would imply. They have steadily invested in sterling securities the available mobilised reserves of India as concentrated in the so-called Gold Standard Reserve; and so, if once the exchange should go against them, and they be called upon to maintain it within their own fixed limits, there is no means, at least from the original reserve instituted for the purpose, to guarantee the fixity, and to stand by that guarantee. They are, accordingly, obliged to cast their eyes upon that other reserve of India,—the Paper Currency Reserve, and particularly the gold portion of that reserve, which was never intended to serve as a bulwark of an artificial and unnatural, hybrid exchange policy, but which has perforce to be now thought of for this purpose.

The Indian people have had recently repeated and bitter experiences of how the resources of India have been dissipated and her interests betrayed at the hands of a Government of which Sir Basil is such a shining light. As representing Indian opinion, then, we cannot but agree with the Indian Merchants' Chamber, when that body, despite the sage advice offered to it only a month ago by the high pontiff of public finance, is driven to suggest the possible motive forces at work in this studied disregard by the Government of India of the problem of reforming the currency system, and saving it from the Damocles' sword that hangs over it, in the shape of an unnatural, artificial, fictitious, but statutory ratio of exchange. The Indian Merchants' Chamber says:—"If the mention of a 2 ratio on the statute books is as innocent as it is made out to be, it is difficult to understand the great solicitude of all European Chambers of Commerce to prevent any reversion to the pre-war ratio on our statute books. These important commercial bodies know what they are aiming at. They no doubt hope,—it is perhaps a forlorn hope,—that some economic upheaval like that of 1920 might enable the two-shillings ratio to be yet made good, *and thereby give a most powerful impetus to foreign imports.*" The italics are ours, but not the emphasis nor its implication. The Indian Merchants' Chamber must be congratulated on this honest, if unpleasant, policy of calling a spade a spade. Sinister motives of an anti-Indian description are and have been at work in shaping or dictating the Indian currency policy, which it is no exaggeration to say will never be reformed—and, therefore, the trade and industry of India will never be freed from the incubus now resting upon them,—unless every interest in the country, every shade of political opinion is united against this gross mismanagement of the Indian currency system and its reserves by the present Government of India.

On the point of the dissipation of the gold from the currency reserve, the Chamber has made some telling hits. The query as to why the Bank of England does not adopt this brand new policy in currency matters which is held up by the currency pundits of the Government of India as the last word in currency matters, has not been asked for the first time, though perhaps the Government will now condescend to reply as they have not done in the past. Not only is there no sound, acceptable currency principle behind our present makeshift of currency policy, but even in Europe a reaction seems to have set in against the theorisings of the Cambridge school of monetary writers, the leading light whereof is the eminent and distinguished Professor J. M. Keynes. The "Statist" of London has commenced a series of articles analysing and opposing the doctrines of Mr. Keynes and writers of his class, who have wielded an almost disproportionate influence upon the currency policy of India in the last generation, probably because the interests of the bosses who count in India co-incided with the theoretical extravagances of these writers. It is impossible to explain otherwise the lip-homage paid by every Finance Minister to the necessity of restoring the gold standard in India, which however still remains one of the hopes for the future.

Notes of the Day.

"That Message."

Mr. Sastri has expressed his regret that he asked Mahatma Gandhi, in the latter's critical condition, for an explanation of Maulana Mahomed Ali's statement that he had received "a message" from the prisoner of Yeravda in regard to the No-change and Pro-change squabbles among Congressmen. Mr. Sastri would have done well to draw a complete veil over the incident in view of the blunder, he had committed and in view also of the fact that the knowledge of the incident was confined only to himself and Mahatma Gandhi. But Mr. Sastri, for reasons which we are unable to make out, included a reference to the unfortunate episode in his report of his interview with the Mahatmaji, thus giving, though innocently, a handle to mischief-makers to raise some dust over the subject of "the message." As was to be expected, the "Pioneer," which never misses an occasion, however insignificant or remote, to cavil at the Ali Brothers, deems it fit editorially to comment on the incident and declares, in its usual sneering manner, that Mr. Mahomed Ali "now owes an explanation to his followers of the whole of the circumstances." The "Pioneer" does not, of course, need any explanation for itself. It is only anxious that the Maulana should put himself straight with his followers. Well, the journal may rest assured that the followers of the Maulana do not stand in need of any explanation from their leader, for the simple reason that they had never misunderstood him. They have known perfectly well that "the message" which he conveyed to them as coming from the Mahatmaji, was one received by one kindred spirit from another, through no physical medium, but understood by the heart alone. If anybody, whether in the Congress ranks or outside, imagined that the Mahatmaji had clandestinely sent a political message to fellow-worker in the country, they had a very poor idea of the personality of the prisoner of Yeravda. That Mr. Sastri should have entertained a slight doubt on the subject shows that even he had not fully grasped the character of the Mahatma. As for Maulana Mahomed Ali, his "followers" know well that he too is equally incapable of doing anything surreptitiously. But his picturesque language appears to have mystified some at least of his "non-followers"—which is a pity!

"Servants of the Public."

While in England the Railway companies have seen their way to reduce their fares and bring them down almost to the pre-war level, in India we have the strange spectacle of the companies declining to do anything in that direction. The price of all materials are going down, wages also have gone down, and yet these railway companies persist in their uncompromising attitude. The fact is that the railway companies are all powerful and are able to do what they like. The last increase in the fares for local trains was made in spite of the Bombay Government's wishes to the contrary. The repeated representations of the Corporation were hastily brushed aside, and Government received no better treatment. Surely there can be no reason now for persisting in that attitude. Everywhere in the world railway fares have been brought down, and yet in India,—one of the poorest countries in the world,—we have the strange phenomenon of foreign railway companies exploiting the country to the best of their ability without giving the slightest consideration to the good of the people, or even their convenience. So long as there are no cheap means of locomotion in the city, it is hopeless to expect that the large Calcutta scheme will ever meet with success. Without any additional conveniences to speak of, the railway companies have at one stroke made travelling very costly in India. It is the tolerance of this kind of attitude which permits these companies to treat the travelling public, especially the voiceless third class passengers, as of no account. Here at least there is a strong case made out for the nationalisation of railways. We hope the Corporation will be more successful in its efforts this time, than it has been hitherto.

"Brown Bureaucrats."

The complaint of Messrs. S. K. Sinha, I.C.S., and J. N. Gupta, I.C.S., that the "brown bureaucrats," meaning the Indian members of the Indian Civil Service, are subjected to very special attacks and vituperation in the Indian Press, is a grossly exaggerated one. The actions of Indian members of the I.C.S. are criticised in the Indian Press no more or less than are the actions of their European compeers. No doubt, when Indian members of the Service commit blunders, especially political blunders, some special regret and resentment is felt among their countrymen that these officers, who are of the same flesh and blood as the children of the soil and who might, therefore have been expected to have intimate knowledge of the aspirations and feelings of the latter, as well as of the movements among them, should fail to take a correct view of the problems that come up before them. But barring this slight feeling engendered only in political matters, we do not think that the Indian members of the Service are subjected to severer criticism, because they are Indians, than the European Civilians. By way of confirming his complaint, Mr. Sinha referred to two occasions on which he had been personally attacked, once physically. But, if we are not mistaken, both these "attacks" had a political origin, Mr. Sinha's attitude towards the garden labourers of Assam, during the famous exodus, being the cause of the physical attack, to which he refers. Mr. Sinha enjoys a reputation among his countrymen of Bengal as an exceptionally unsympathetic officer. The views he has expressed in his memorandum regarding the aspirations of his own countrymen, do not tend to remove that impression. But he should not imagine that every Indian officer is disliked and criticised by his countrymen to the same extent as he unfortunately happens to be.

A Fell Disease.

The Calcutta Municipal Corporation has decided seriously to tackle the tuberculosis problem. In this instance Bombay is somewhat in advance, although a great deal more remains to be done. In Calcutta, as in Bombay, this scourge is on the increase and in 1921 the death rate was 2.4 per thousand. It is found that women are more prone to this disease in Calcutta than men and the death rate among them was 3.8, and this is ascribed to the *purdah* system which is prevalent there. But while much has been done in Bombay for the eradication of this disease more remains to be done. Tuberculosis is essentially a product of modern city conditions and is the result of the abnormally low vitality of the people. It is increasing in an alarming degree, particularly among the slum dwellers in the north of the Island. But even among the middle classes it is taking its terrible toll. The question then is how to stamp it out. A great deal of educative work is being done by the Anti-Tuberculosis League in the city, but the first important condition is that the lot of the slum-dwellers should be improved by providing them with better houses. We see no signs of this improvement in Bombay, in spite of much tall talk. The mill-owners, with a few exceptions, are indifferent to the fate of their employees, and if anybody needs education it is these rich capitalists.

Depressed Classes and the Services.

The evidence of the representatives of the Depressed Classes before the Public Services Commission in India so far has been in marked opposition to that submitted by other Indian witnesses. While the latter were for Indianisation of Services, progressive or immediate, the former pleaded for a stoppage of the process of Indianisation. They charged the British authorities with incautious haste and rebuked the educated Indians for their apathy towards their struggling brethren. The worst rebuke was that of Mr. Srinivasan, M. L. C. of Madras Depressed Classes, who "considered the Reforms premature and almost forced upon the country." Again, Mr. Raja, Secretary of the Dravida Mahajana Sabha, "put forward a strong plea against further Indianisation and urged the presence of a predominant European element in the Services in the interests of their class and the dumb millions whose voice is not heard in the Councils of the Empire." Roughly the same views were voiced by the witnesses in Bombay. Their argument was that, with incautious Indianisation, the caste Indians would dominate the administration of the country, relegating the Depressed Classes to the same old place. They have not proved the basis of their apprehensions for the future beyond a mere expression of the same. Curiously enough, they expressed their gratitude to, and admiration for, men like Ranade, Gokhale, Nair and Gandhi who were apostles of social freedom. But what the spokesmen of the Depressed Classes failed to note was that while Ranade, Gokhale and Gandhi were urging social reform and uplift they made it purely a domestic question without letting it intrude into the sphere of the struggle for national freedom. Also they did not take into account the rapidly growing influence of Gandhiji's doctrines which have already broken down the barriers of social prejudices beyond repair and awakened the latent aspirations of the hitherto downtrodden communities. However much the old prejudices may remain hereafter they are likely to remain only as the tattered and vanishing remnants of a past social order. Caste Indians have to recognise their errors of the past, and this incident should rouse them to their duty.

RAILWAY SITUATION.

STRIKE INEVITABLE?

MR. THOMAS' MODERATING INFLUENCE

LEAFIELD, Jan. 19.

The Executive of the Associated Society of Engineers and Firemen profess to regard the strike of the members of that Union on Sunday night as inevitable. Mr. Bromley, Secretary of the Union, declared that as conversations with railway managers had resulted in no modification of the position, there was no alternative to strike. The Executives are stated to be proposing to disperse to their provincial districts in order to hold final strike meetings. Leaders of Labour, however, refuse to believe that the strike cannot be averted. An emergency meeting of the Trades Union Congress was held this afternoon to consider what further steps could be taken. On the side of the Railway managers, it is declared, that their meeting room is being kept in readiness for eleventh hour conversations.

MR. THOMAS' CIRCULAR.

What will undoubtedly exercise moderating influence upon the Society Engineers and Firemen is the outspoke speech by Messrs. Thomas and Cramp, leaders of the National Union of Railway men, which is a larger union than the Society of Engineers. Mr. Thomas, of course, is a Labour leaders whose opinion is held in the highest respect in the railway world. He and Mr. Cramp accepted o behalf of the National Union of Railway men the award of the National Wages Board against which the Society of Engineers threaten to strike. Messrs. Thomas and Cramp state that hitherto they have refused to believe that so grave a blunder and such a blow at the very principles of collective bargaining as the threatened strike would be embarked upon. They declare that it is incumbent upon all members of the National Union of Railwaymen to realise that the honour and prestige the Union are at stake. Any man who ceases work or refuses to do any job in sympathy with the potential strike will be a traitor to the signature of his accredited representatives.—B. O. W.

MR. BROMLEY'S NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, January 19.

The woman member of the Commons, Miss Margarot Bondfield presided this morning at the Council of the Trade Union Congress meeting with three railway unions. The fact that the Secretary of the Council, Mr. Fred Bromley arrived late is interpreted optimistically and it is understood he interviewed the railway managers with a view to a settlement.—Reuter

EFFECT ON POLITICAL CONDITIONS

A LIBERAL DECLARATION

LEAFIELD, Jan. 20.

As a result of the meeting of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress yesterday, a more hopeful view is taken in regard to the threatened strike at midnight on Sunday of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. On the initiative of Mr. Henderson, Secretary of the Labour Party who is acting on behalf of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, representatives of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and also of the other two big railwaymen's unions—the National Union of Railwaymen and Railway Clerks' Association which have accepted the awards of the National Wages Board—were invited to a round table conference with the General Council of the Trades Union Congress. An endeavour was made to find a basis for peace negotiations with the railway managers and also a common ground between the Unions. Last night the Executive Committee of the Associated Society of Railwaymen met to consider certain proposals which had been evolved at the conference. Meanwhile the Ministry of Transport has taken every precaution to meet the eventuality of a strike. The elaborate scheme for safeguarding vital transport which was developed to meet emergency in September 1919 when the railways were completely disorganized by strike has been preserved and improved. Particular interest attaches to the effect which the railway strike might have on the political situation. Labour circles express the opinion that if they have to deal with strike when they are in office they will be better able to do so than either of the other parties.

The "Manchester Guardian's" parliamentary correspondent says that the Liberal Party is not at all disturbed by this new development and means to go forward with its decision to vote for the resolution of no-confidence in the Government. The essential thing is to defeat the Protectionist Government. The whole thing therefore will go forward according to the programme. The Liberal Party will vote for the amendment to the Address of no-confidence in the present Ministry. What is to happen after the Labour Government has taken office must wait for the development of events and of their policy. That will be carefully watched in every bill and in every measure but the Liberal Party, though it will be watchful and keen, will not be unfriendly.—B.O.W.

ONE MORE FRUITLESS MEETING.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The day crowded with industrial conferences ended at 2-30 this morning when it was announced the Locomotive Engineers had refused to agree to the tentative proposals which were drawn up as the result of an earlier meeting of the general council of the Trade Union Congress and railway managers, but there still remains a possibility of another meeting with the managers to-day. After a fruitless meeting of the Locomotive Engineers with the General Council yesterday morning the latter immediately requested a meeting with the managers and suggested a temporary postponement of the award. The meeting adjourned till to-day to enable the Labourites to discuss the proposals separately with the aforementioned result.—Reuter.

KUMBH MELA.

BATHING RESTRICTIONS.

ORDER UNDER SEE 144.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 19.

Mr. J. E. Pedley, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate, Allahabad, and Special Mela Officer has issued an order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code that, owing to the condition of the rivers, it is dangerous to human life and safety to allow unrestricted bathing. Persons wishing to bathe at the Ghat constructed at the confluence have to observe certain rules and have to be subject to the arrangement of the police. The public are warned that bathing at this Ghat is still not entirely free from danger.

GOVERNOR VISITS BATHING GHATS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 20.

H. E. Governor inspected the river bank yesterday accompanied by the Commissioner, Collector, Mr. G. Lambert, Chief Secretary and other officials. Mahant Balakpuri also accompanied the Governor. The result of the visit has not yet been announced but it is expected suitable arrangements will be made for bathing.

His Excellency granted an interview at the Government House to Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru in connection with the resolution which was recently passed by the Allahabad Board on the subject of assumption of charge of the bathing arrangements by the Board.

SEPARATIST ENQUIRY.

MR. CLIVE'S EFFORTS

LEAFIELD, Jan. 19.

Mr. Clive, the British Consul-General is expected to proceed to Coblenz to-day on the completion of his investigations into the political situation in the Bavarian Palatinate. His report will be forwarded to the British Government, for whose information and on whose instructions his independent inquiry was made. During the last few days, Mr. Clive has had conversation with all classes of the Palatinate community—from bishops to peasants, including mayors and Councillors, trade union leaders, agriculturists, workmen, journalists, lawyers, anti-separatists and Separatists, the last named including Blei, who succeeded the murdered Heintz as the head of the so-called Autonomous Government. Mr. Clive has had also conversation with General de Metz the French military commander, and other French officers and officials. The information he has obtained, is of a very comprehensive character.

Meanwhile, as already stated, the Rhineland High Commissioner yesterday postponed for a week the consideration of Separatist decrees pending agreement by the allied Governments concerned.—B.O.W.

WHAT IT WAS DUE TO

LONDON, January 19.

Paris.—It has been ascertained from Mayence that Regie's action in respect of the Cologne zone is due to its inability to utilize the lines traversing the zone salient and the consequent use of another route which necessitates the withdrawal of facilities for a considerable amount of Cologne traffic in order to avoid congestion. The Regie is of opinion that the situation will not alter until the utilization of the Cologne lines is obtained.

A Berlin semi-official statement indicates Regie's action is the outcome of a controversy with the German authorities who decline to hand over railway material.—Reuter.

BRITISH NAVY'S TRIBUTE

TO CREW OF SUBMARINE L 24

LEAFIELD, Jan. 19.

In driving rain, the British Navy paid tribute to the forty-three officers and men lost in the submarine, L24, off Portland. Eighteen ships participated, including twelve submarines. The "Ross" twin-screw minesweeper was the flagship of Rear-Admiral Nicholson of the submarine service. The spot where the submarine lies is marked by a flag on the anchor buoy Formed into a hollow square with the "Ross" in the centre, the Flotilla steamed slowly towards the flag and while the crews, bareheaded, stood at stations, the chaplain recited the burial service. Then volleys broke the silence followed by the sounding the Last Post by the buglers of the "Ross." On a signal from the "Ross" the engines stopped and from the "Ross" a great wreath of crysanthemums and lilies were dropped and remained floating near th buoy.—B. O. W.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 20.

The King, this morning, received in audience at Buckingham Palace Count Betielen, the Hungarian Premier.—B.O.W.

London, Jan. 20.—Attempts to float the B. I. S. N. steamer "Margha" having failed, it has now been decided that she must lighten.—Reuter.

RAPID IMPROVEMENT ASSURED.

DISCHARGE FROM WOUND DIMINISHING

LALAJI VISITS MAHATMAJI.

HIS DEEP CONCERN FOR CO-WORKERS.

(BY TELEPHONE)

(By Our Special Representatives.)

POONA, 11-30 p.m. Jan. 20,

To-day's reports of Mahatmaji's health are distinctly favourable. The discharge from the wound is diminishing from which it may be inferred that the process of healing has commenced and we may easily look forward to the rapid progress of Mahatmaji towards convalescence. The temperature is normal, the variation if any being very slight.

Soon after my arrival here I met Devadas Gandhi who with his mother and Ansuya Ben are in constant attendance on Mahatmaji and had on the whole a very good report of Mahatma's condition. The medical authorities at the hospital including Col. Maddock and Dr. Dudley are also very optimistic about the way their august patient is progressing. To-day being Sunday the dressing was renewed a little later than usual.

LALAJI AMONGST VISITORS.

Afterwards Lala Lajpatrai visited Mahatmaji and spent about 15 to 20 minutes conversing about several matters.

At about noon I called on Mahatmaji and was agreeably surprised to see him sitting in a reclined posture on his bed. Mahatmaji extended to me a cordial smile of welcome and it mad me delighted to see him once more as cheerful as he used to be whenever I visited him at his Asram. Mahatmaji's face wore a most cheerful expression. I again called on Mahatma towards the evening when he was surrounded by his devoted wife and Ansuyaben. There were one or two youngmen about him from the Asram.. I referred briefly to Mahatmaji's message about Col. Murray, Jail Superintendent and when without going into details I informed him about my pleasant interview with Col. Murray this evening the Mahatma seemed quite pleased with the result of my interview.

INTERVIEW WITH COL. MURRAY.

I had an interview with Col. Murray this evening at his bungalow close to Yeravda Jail by previous appointment. The interview lasted a little more than half an hour. Dr. Phatak, who has all along evinced so much zeal in attending on Mahatmaji and with whom I had previously discussed several medical points, was present during the whole of the interview. His presence was of great advantage, as it helped to clear some important points. As I had already been acquainted with Mahatmaji's views regarding various incidents that had occurred before the crisis in Mahatmaji's health my task with Col. Murray was rendered unexpectedly agreeable. The Colonel seemed to feel keenly our editorial comment regarding the jail authorities; but I assured him that we were far from feeling any ill-will towards Col. Murray or other officers, and on the other hand we had been pleased to learn through Mahatmaji of all the care and kindness manifested towards Mahatmaji by the jail authorities. I pointed out that our quarrel was with the Government so far as the question of general treatment of Mahatmaji was concerned. And however deeply we might appreciate the good offices of the Medical authorities in the jail and at the Hospital there were one or two outstanding points on which Government ought to give more satisfactory answers, than the evasive ones which had hitherto been vouchsafed by the Director of Information, Bombay, Col. Murray was good enough to tell me briefly the history of the Mahatma's illness prior to operation. From this it appeared that Col. Murray was the first to suspect the appendicitis as early as Friday 11th January. I shall deal with this matter more fully later on. I may add that Mahatmaji has confirmed this. Lala Lajpatrai called on Mahatmaji again this afternoon and spent about ten minutes. Mahatmaji inquired of him about the well-being of several well-known workers of the Punjab.

Lalaji was entertained this evening at an At Home party by the Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee. Several prominent people graced the occasion with their presence. The At Home proved to be a successful event.

The rush of peoeple for making a *darshan* of Mahatmaji continued to be very great. Many had to go back disappointed owing to the restrictions on the number of visitors. These restrictions have been thought necessary partly in the interests of Mahatmaji's health.

Mahatmaji is looking much stronger than when I last saw him on Tuesday and a general atmosphere of cheerfulness is rapidly replacing the old one of acute anxiety and suspension.

Messages of congratulations and thanksgiving are still pouring in from all sides.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel left for Ahmedabad this afternoon. I questioned him about the letters to the Jail Superintendent and the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay which he had sent some time ago. Mr. Vallabhbhai is positive about sending his letters and Mr. Mahadeo Desai told me that he himself posted those letters to the respective parties.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

Dr. Phatak saw Mahatmaji this evening as usual and has been much impressed by the improvement that Mahatmaji is making. Dr. Phatak informed me that there is no more cause for anxiety.

Mahatmaji replied to my inquiries and informed me this evening that he still felt some pain about the wound; and I believe this is bound to be there so long as the drainage tube and the bandages are kept up. I feel very much reassured by the more healthy colour which is to be seen on Mahatmaji's face.

POONA, Jan. 20.
Recd. 2 p.m.

At 11 this morning the following bulletin was issued:—Mr. Gandhi is progressing favourably. Pulse and temperature normal. Discharge from the wound diminishing.

LALAJI'S ARRIVAL.

Lala Lajpatrai arrived this morning by the Bombay passenger. At the station he was received by Messrs. Kelkar, Gangadharrao Deshpande, Devadas Gandhi, Vasudeva Rao Joshi and other prominent people. After being garlanded, he proceeded to Mr. Kelkar's house, where he is staying for the time being.

To-day being Sunday, the dressing took place a little later than usual.

(Continued on next page.)

BAN ON LIQUOR.

U. S. PROHITION LAW.

BRITISH STEAMER ESCORTED BACK.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

New York.—The British schooner "Kwasind" has been ordered to be returned with the cargo of liquor to the Master. It is understood she will be escorted to the three mile limit and thence continue her voyage to lifax.—Reuter.

LAND-GRABBING

WHY "SHENANDOAH" WAS SENT

LONDON, January 19.

Washington.—Mr. Denby, Secretary for the Navy, addressing the House of Representatives Naval Committee said the prime purposes of the airship "Shenandoah's" proposed flight to the North Pole was the exploration of the Arctic regions with a view to the annexation of the land in that area to the United States. There was an unexplored area of a million square miles adjacent to the United States which must not fall into other hands. He declared that if the flight was not made this summer, the entire Arctic region would be photographed and mapped by another Power within a year.—Reuter.

MEXICAN REBELS

U. S. NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

Washington.—In addition to the cruiser "Richmond", another cruiser, the "Omaha", six destroyers and a repairing ship have been ordered to Vera Cruz. It is thought the gathering is in the nature of a demonstration against rebel leaders not to interfere with American commercial shipping at Tampico and other Mexican ports.—Reuter.

MOSQUE IN THE WAY.

PROPOSED DEMOLITION FOR DELHI DEVELOPMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 19.

According to the Delhi (new Capital) Railway Workers' scheme, the G.I.P. Rly. is constructing an additional station near Paharganj. The mosque known as Garib Shah comes between the platform and the railway lines in the present map, and hence a portion of the mosque is proposed to be demolished. This mosque is an ancient one and has been attended uptil now at prayer by the Mussalmans of Paharganj. There is a great agitation among the Maulvis of Delhi which resulted in a public meeting under the auspices of the Anjuman Muhafizul Muslamin, which was held yesterday after the juma prayers near the said mosque. Maulana Ahmed Ali, head Maulvi of the Fatehpuri mosque, who presided, and other leading maulvis of Delhi made strong speeches on the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:—"This general meeting held on 18th January 1924, expresses its opinion that the present demacration of the G.I.P. Railway lines according to which a portion of the mosque is to be demolished is greatly objectionable as according to the Islamic law, no portion of a mosque can be sold or exchanged nor it can be demolished for any purposes. They therefore express their deep regret and warn the Government that, if any portion whatever of the mosque is demolished or its passage blocked for the prayers to the Muslims, it would be dangerous and Government would be held responsible for the consequences."

HUNGARIAN LOAN.

NEGOTIATIONS IN LONDON

LEAFIELD, Jan. 19.

To-day's proceedings in London in connection with the Hungarian reconstruction loan included a further meeting between the Little Entente and the Hungarian delegates to clear up certain outstanding difficulties and a meeting of the League of Nations Finance Committee to give the delegates further explanations of certain points in their report. Meetings are being continued to-morrow when it is anticipated that substantial progress will be recorded.—B.O.W.

NOMINATIONS TO COUNCIL OF STATE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 19.

"Gazette of India" extraordinary notifies the nomination to the Council of State of Nawab Sir Amirudding Ahmad Khani of Lahore Sir Mahomed Khan Rapique and Sirdar Charanmeet Singh. Diwn Tek chand has resigned the membership of the Council of State, and Mr. A. M. Stow has been nominated to it. Sir Binod Chandra Mitter has also resigned from the Council of State. The Burma chambers of commerce constituency has been called upon to elect a person in place of Sir Edgar Holberton in the Council of State.

PUNJAB OLYMPIC ATHLETIC TESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 19.

The Punjab Olympic athletic tests were held to-day in the University grounds and the Governor distributed certificates to the winners. Results were very encouraging in view of the fact that both Calcutta and Bombay were beaten in two events-the sixteen pounds shot put and the mile race.

KARACHI PORT.

PLAN OF EXTENSION.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIRED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 20.

Details are now available of the extension of the Karachi Port. According to the "Daily Gazette" provided no unforseen delays are experienced it is estimated that the first three berths in the west wharfage will be ready by the middle of 1927. The width of the channel between the east and the west wharves will be 1,400 feet. Three berths in construction will be 1,650 feet long and accommodate three of the largest class vessels likely to trade in Indian waters for many years to come. The quay will be built on the monolith system in accordance with the most modern practice in addition to many other facilities. The rail facilities for expeditious removal and supply of goods will be laid along the quays and behind warehouses and the whole connected up with the North-Western Railway thereby providing direct communication for passengers and merchandise with all parts of India. To enable this work to be carried out the Port Trust are now about to borrow 3,23,000 sterling at 5½ per cent. The Port Trustees have an exclusive right under the Port Trust Act to levy tolls due under rates, etc., so that there is no possibility of their being unable to pay their way should the trade of the Port not continue to develop quite so rapidly as is now expected with the Sutlej Valley irrigation and also the Sukkur Barrage projects under way. Moreover a reserve fund of over Rs. 27 lakhs exists to meet such a contingency. The Trust's sinking funds for the repayment of the former loans amount to a close upon hundred lakhs. So all things considered the outlook is in every way satisfactory. The Trustees should experience no difficulty in raising an additional capital now required.

HUBLI NOTES.

BHAGINI MANDAL ACTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Jan. 19.

The third annual general meeting of the Hubli Bhagini Mandal was held yesterday. After the last year's report was read, Doctor Hardiker urged the ladies to take more active part in public activities. As the Congress was meeting in Karnatak, the Karnatak Bhagini Mandal was expected to give at least a hundred lady volunteers for the Congress. Sjt. Krishnarao Mudvekar, Editor of the "Karnatak Vritta" of Dharwar complimented Hubli ladies on the initiative given in starting Bhagini Mandals and the success attained therein.

Hubli citizens met under the presidentship of Maulana Munshi, Khilafat president who was recently released. The Doctor urged the audience to take greater interest in Congress activities as the sessions was meeting in Karnatak and asked Hubli citizens to come forward and consider what responsibilities they had to shoulder in this connection. Sjt. Krishnarao Mudvedkar spoke upon the message of the Cocanada Congress, emphasising Maulana Mahomad Ali's prophecy that the next sessions of the Congress would meet as India's Swarajya Parliament and not as the usual sessions.

The speaker then urged Hubli citizens to shoulder the utmost burden so as to make the next Congress session a grand success. He urged them to determine the venue of the session early somewhere in the Dharwar district.

PRAYERS FOR MAHATMAJI.

In closing, prayers were offered, all standing or Mahatmaji's speedy recovery and release. Hamantrao Koujalgi arrived here with co-workers. He is proceeding to Karwar district for intensive khaddar propaganda.

SWAMI SHRADHANAND'S TOUR.

Swami Sharadhanand, in the course of a message from Delhi States:—I am no longer the president of the Agra Shuddhi Sabha. Donation for Shuddhi should not be addressed to me. I am free to devote myself to the uplift and protection of untouchables. I leave Delhi on January 23rd morning for Bombay on an All-India tour and stay one week with Seth Shoorjuballabh on Cutch Castle, near Sandhust Bridge. Then I shall tour throughout Guajrat for another fortnight, after which going to the Central Provinces, my object being to study the condition of so called untouchables and appeal for their uplift, as well as press for Hindu Sanghatan by pointing out the social disabilities of Hindus.

CAPSIZING OF A BOAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

A Cochin message with reference to the capsizing of the motor launch "Redemer" says, it is understood statements have been recorded from 120 survivors giving heart-rendering accounts of their suffering and agony at the time the boat capsized. One more dead body has since been picked up. One second class compartment down below also remains closed and attempts are being made to open the same."

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking. 1851

AFTER COCANADA.

THE DISSOCIATIONISTS.

(BY P. R. LELE.)

II

"All this brings prominently into relief the necessity of having a separate organisation for the spread of the principles of non-cooperation and for combating the relapse into political mendicancy which the Council's programme is seeking to emphasise. If this is not done, those who are still fathful to the ideal of Mahatmaji will soon either drift away from politics altogether or abandon a party that has no proper machinery for its work and activities."

"But at all events a serious responsibility rests on those who are still anxious to uphold the banner of Mahatmaji's they cannot afford to lie quiet and see all trace of non-cooperation programme washed out of the country by a fresh onrush of effete doctrines of political uplift."

These are words of Babu Shyam Sundar Chakravarty, the leader of the minority at Cocanada on the resolution which is described both as a "Compromise Resolution" and a "Non-cooperation Resolution." The readers of the "Chronicle" must be remembering that the amendment moved by Shyam Babu was supported by as many as 413 delegates against 703 opposing the amendment. These figures will prove that Shyam Babu stands at the head of a substantial body of opinion defeated temporarily as a piece of great *good* luck. Nor was there a lack of leaders of [illegible] sterling service in this [illegible] body. First and foremost there were Maulana Azad Sobhani and Sjt. C. Vijayraghavachariar. Then there were Bhikshu Uttama, Dr. Pattabhi, Pandit Sundarlal, Mahatma Bhagwandin, Babu Hardayal Nag etc., men of service, sacrifice and suffering. The mention of these names ought not to be misunderstood as suggesting that the cause for which they stand is right because they stand for it. Even without a single leader of repute, a cause can be right. Last year during this month and in the month of June, Mr. Rajagopal, who has to-day been accepted in the fold of leaders was damned by some of our Marathi newspapers as an "upstart" and there were not wanting veiled references to Mahatma Gandhi's lack of political experience in Poona's leading organ during the latter part of the year 1920. It does not matter, therefore, whether there are leaders of approved and accepted repute standing for a particular cause. But it certainly is an advantage to have them because so much initial hindrance is removed by the list of great men of proved ability and service.

In a speech delivered at Calcutta after the Congress Session was over, Pandit Sunderlal claimed that the moral victory at Cocanada was with the party of Babu Shyam Sundar. I am willing to admit this claim because I do believe that the Delhi Congress Resolution is not a Non-cooperation Resolution. But I do ask "Is it either right or worth while to make this claim"? Does the Pandit know and remember that Mr. Das made the same claim at Gaya? Are the defeated party never going to accept the defeat as a fact? After Gaya, the sixteen anna non-cooperators of that day failed to work out their victory. Are the sixteen anna non-cooperators of 1924 going to imitate them only in failing to use their defeat? I do not quarrel with Shyam Babu's Party for believing in the truth and righteousness of their stand, if for the simple reason that I am one of that party however lowly my place may be therein. But I do quarrel with them for going about telling that the moral victory was with them and explaining away their defeat. *They have been defeated* and there is nothing like a brave admission of defeat. Do we not often condemn the present system of administration for failing to admit their defeat frankly? We shall not deserve to place the name of Gandhi on our lips, if we shall not admit our defeat when it is there.

I am not sorry for this defeat. *I am sorry that this defeat did not come a year earlier at Gaya.* Only a defeat puts to the test the mettle and steadfastness of a collection of people holding particular beliefs. It is beneficial to be defeated. We know that never is a general's tact or ability more tested than in effecting an orderly retreat or in leading back or collecting together defeated regiments. We know that the soldiers' true military quality is proved only if he keeps discipline and morale in spite of defeat. The truth in us is proved only if we find new strength in the very defeat. Was there a more glorious moment in Mahatma's leadership than when he cried halt to all aggressive activities and quietly formulated the constructive Programme at Bardoli? Did he not frankly admit his defeat in the face of the Gorakhpur outrages? It is all the more necessary to purify and strengthen ourselves after the defeat, if we claim that ours is a movement of spirituality and purification. We must examine ourselves a new and find strength.

Far be it from me either to exaggerate or to belittle the difference between the positions of Mr. Rajagopal and of Shyam Babu. The situation of the latter is extremely delicate, because they have all along been charged with being irreconcilable. Having refused to run into the meshes of a wordy "unity" for a whole year, they are the most exposed to the charge of "destruction" in case they take up a definite line of their own in a hasty or seemingly aggressive way. While it is absolutely necessary to have an organisation to keep those who are still faithful to Mahatma's entire programme from drifting or abandoning the party, it is equally necessary to halt and practise a little *drill* and *discipline* before making a separate organisation.

I do not believe in any unity except the "unity of hearts" and the "unity of action." No two words have been more stressed in the year 1923 than "unity" and "compromised". The line separating unity from their uniformity or unanimity is invisible though real. To draw it, lies in the hands of those who traffic in words, and it becomes the greatest tyranny when this is either ignored are smirked from point to point. The right to differ is an inherent right. To deny it is to deny independent thinking and to encourage "slave mentality". Mahatma's first object in starting the Non-cooperation movement was to shatter this slave mentality. Mahatma did also stand for the right to think independently with its corollary viz.—"the right to differ." Even after the Bardoli meeting of the Working Committee Mahatma wrote "I want us all to think originally and to arrive at independent conclusions," I think it is a sacred right and cannot be given up for the word "unity."

Without exaggerating it, I may also submit that the difference between Shyam Babu's proposition and that of Mr. Rajagopal is a real one. The former stood for a clear dissociation from the Legislative Bodies. The supporters of Shyam Babu's proposition, whom I shall hereafter call 'Dissociationists', are entitled to their view. It is something to be a die-hard" which word has wrongly come to be looked upon as a word of abuse. I should certainly commend it to be adopted in preference to that really abusive term "nochange." It certainly is creditable to one to die after a hard fight.

Entitled as these die-hards or Dissociationists (among whom I like to find my self, although I do not admit the unity of the triple boycott which really are three separate boycotts) are to stand firmly by their faith, it is quite necessary for them to practice a little objectivity. They are not to be daunted because they are placed in a minority. Mahatma was ever ready to be in a hopeless minority. Indeed he said that a few hundred chosen workers solidly following his programme would create a far more lasting impression than a haphazard mass movement. It is necessary for them to be introspective if only to find out where the weakness of these twenty months has been. Speaking at Almorah on 11th October 1923 Mahomed Ali said: "After two solid years wasted in idle and suicidal talk, what was necessary was the turning of the searchlight inwards and examining the fault and shortcomings of their national character." These words of Mahomed Ali are true of all followers of Mahatma but deserve even greater consideration from the "Dissociationists." We need not be frightened by great names nor need we give way so long as the inner light is unflickering. But when one class of Mahatma's followers disagrees with such men as the Ali Brothers, Dr. Kitchlew, Vallabhbhai, Rajagopal and Konda Venkatappayya, that class must certainly sit still for a while, be introspective and turn the searchlight inwards. If that class means to have a definite organisation of its own, it must first count the risks and costs, measure its faith and then take the step. This class stands the risk even of being disowned by Mahatma. A separate organisation should be undertaken only if this risk is going to be faced and only by such men as are so firm in their faith that they will, in spite of being disowned by Mahatma, keep themselves equanimous.

A separate organisation does not mean an antagonistic body. On all possible points such an organisation should have a "unity of action" with the Cocanada majority. Such points and occasions are going to be many. No less a man than Vallabhbhai holds the view that "the psychological movement for them would arise when either the Swarajists failed to get anything as a result of capturing the Councils or when they broke their pledges to the electorate Then would be the opportunity for the Congress to disown them or their programme." This part of Vallabhbhai's speech has a twofold meaning. It shows that the difference between the majority and minority is real and as such will justify a separate organisation. Secondly it shows that Vallabhbhai is conscious of the fact that by permitting Council-entry, the non-cooperators have lost initiative, that for the time being the non-cooperators must do the *drilling and disciplining* so that they should be ready to strike at the opportune moment for which, of course, they have to look up to the Councilites. Vallabhbhai tacitly approves of the stand of the "Dissociationists." The only difference between him and the Cocanada minority is that he was willing to mark time while the latter wanted to go ahead at once.

I shall now state some cardinal points for the "Dissociationists."

(1) There is ample justification to have a separate organisation of Dissociationists to keep them from drifting.

(2) Every member of this Association ought to master the Mahatma's article "Love, the Master-Key" written by him after Bardoli. Every member must so behave that Lalaji should know his error in the direction to which he should have addressed his castigation about loving one's enemy and hating one's brother.

(3) This Association should seek quality only and not quantity.

(4) This Association should comprise only of such persons as will keep their Faith in spite of the possibility of being disowned by Mahatma who may be in our midst at any surprising moment.

(5) Without losing its characteristic, this association should always look up to its merging in the Cocanada majority as its main privilege.

(6) The only justification for their separate Association will be in complete freedom from any feeling of rancour or depression and in saturation with love, service and sacrifice. Penance should be its main immediate aim and quiet work is the best way of practicing such penance.

KASHI VIDYAPITH EXAMINATIONS.

The Registrar Kashi Vidyapith, Wires from Benares:—

The Matriculation and Sastri examinations of the Kashi Vidyapith commence on March 24th and 31st respectively. Private candidates will be allowed. Applications of candidates with examination fees must reach the Vidyapith office before February 20th. Application forms and rules regulations can be had from the Registrar.

RAPID IMPROVEMENT ASSURED.

(Continued from previous page.)

Lala Lajpatrai, Gangadharrao Deshpande, Vallabhbhai Patel and Kelkar and one or two others called on Mahatmaji at 11-30 a.m. Lalaji was with Bapu for 15 minutes.

I called on Mahatmaji soon after and when I went in, I found him in a reclining posture. He was much more cheerful than at the time of my last visit.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 20.

Devadas Gandhi interviewed stated that Mahatmaji said to him early morning that he slept most soundly last night for the first time since the operation and that he had no fever.

'MAKING EXCELLENT PROGRESS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 19.

Mahatmaji is feeling better. Colonel Maddock in his statement issued at 7-15 p.m. states "There is nothing further to add."

COL. MURRAY'S KINDNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Since Mahatmaji's serious illness I find much adverse criticism of the Yeravda Jail authorities; but I am afraid it is based upon incomplete and perhaps incorrect data. I have been near Mahatmaji since Sunday afternoon and had ample opportunities of learning what actually happened. And I clearly feel that there was neither negligence nor carelessness on the part of the jail authorities.

What actually happened was this: Mahatmaji first got fever on Saturday night (5-1-24) which rose upto 102 deg. on Monday. Since then it fell and fluctuated. He had also pain in his stomach and Colonel Murray, Jail Superintendent and the doctor who was regularly attending on him, first suspected it to be due to appendicitis. He immediately sent for Colonel Maddock, the Civil Surgeon, who on second examination on Saturday concurred with Colonel Murray and immediately after that Mahatmaji was removed to Sassoon Hospital for further examination and treatment.

The telegraphic reply that was sent to Mr. Ramdas Gandhi, as I have ascertained from Mahatmaji was suggested to the Colonel by Mahatmaji himself, and no time was lost in communicating to the Satyagrahashram the information about his removal to the Hospital.

I feel sure that Colonel Murray as well a Colonel Maddock deserves our thanks. Both have shown promptness in action.—Yours etc.

MATHOORADAS TRICUMJI.

POONA, January. 19.

N. B.—The text of the wire to Mr. Ramdas was different from the one you have quoted: It ran as follows: "your father has slight fever no cause alarm you are at liberty to come and see him when you wish."

M. T.

PRAYER FOR MAHATMAJI'S RECOVERY.

AT PAREL.

A well attended meeting of the residents of the Parel ("F") Ward residents was held yesterday morning at the Damodar Hall of the Social Service League to offer prayers to the Almighty God for early recovery of Mahatmaji. Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey having been proposed to the chair, Mr. Anant Krishna Iyer recited a beautiful Tamil poem relating to Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. H. P. Desai moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the residents of "F" Ward expresses its deep concern and grief over serious illness of Mahatma Gandhiji and offers fervent prayer to the Almighty God for his speedy recovery."

"That the president be authorised to communicate the sincere thanks of the "F" Ward people to Col. Maddock and to request the Colonel to convey above resolution of Mahatmaji."

Mr. Desai appealed to the residents of Parel to prepare themselves to face Mahatmaji, when released, by carrying out all items of the constructive programme.

The resolution was further seconded and supported by Mr. Sahasrabuddhe, Mr. Shivam, Mr. Panthaki and Mr. Jinabhai Joshi. Mr. Nensey, in winding up the proceedings, said that nothing was dearer to Mahatmaji than Khadi and people's love for him could be measured in terms of the Khadi they have spun and woven.

AT ISLAMPUR

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ISLAMPUR, Jan. 19.

A crowded public meeting at Islampur last evening under presidentship of Mr. Ranae, a prominent Liberal, and meetings at Ashta and other important villages in this taluka passed resolutions praying God to grant long life and speedy recovery to Mahatmaji the true guide to Indian Swaraj.

AT GORAKHPORE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GORAKHPORE, Jan. 19.

Under the presidentship of Dr. Biswanath Mukerjee two crowded public meetings took place at Ismail Park on 17th and 18th January to explain the proceedings of the Cocanada Congress and to pray for Mahatma's health respectively. The special feature of the meetings were that they were attended by all classes of people. Dr. Mukerjee related what took place at Cocanada and the whole story of Mahatma's illness. The meetings terminated with a prayer for the speedy recovery of Mahatma Gandhi.

AT MIDNAPORE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MIDNAPORE, Jan. 19.

Acharya Ray addressed a huge meeting on Gandhi Day. The proceedings commenced with a prayer for Mahatma's speedy recovery. Acharya Ray reminded the people of the significance of the day and exhorted them to follow the teachings of the great soul now in prison and to begin work, leaving aside all useless discussions. The great change in the mentality caused by Mahatmaji's teaching and example should not receive a set-back. Swaraj must be the goal, without which we cannot save ourselves from foreign exploitation, mental and physical emasculation and world-wide humiliation as a nation. He pointed out how the military, police and civil service expenditure was swallowing up all the revenues and the people were left helpless in all the vital matters, education and sanitation being entirely neglected. The present system of the bureaucracy which is responsible for all this must be ended and Swaraj must be won. All our energies should be diverted to this end. The constructive work is of the utmost necessity. Charkha and Khaddar are the means of bringing about our economic salvation.

Acharya Ray dwelt at length upon the need of maintaining the national schools which are represented as nurseries of the manhood of the future nation. In conclusion he made a fervent appeal to the people to subscribe liberally to the Congress fund, to help the national schools, to take to charka and to begin work from that auspicious moment.

AT BIJAPUR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, Jan. 19.

The sudden news of Mahatmaji's dangerous conditions and equally dangerous operation took the whole city by surprise as was expressed by the "Chronicle." Special Correspondent people were waiting with bated breath for news, more news and yet more news about Mahatma's health. The Congress Committee was publishing news every day on its notice board. The president of the Congress Committee Sjt. Kowjalgi had issued instructions in the morning of the 17th that Friday should be a day of prayer and that a public meeting would be held in the evening. In the meantime came instructions from Maulana Mahomed Ali. To-day there were prayers in every home. The Mahomedans after the Juma prayers in the Jamma Musjid offered special prayers for Mahatmaji. A monster meeting was held under the presidentship of Pandurangrao Desai where a resolution offering grateful prayers for the danger avoided and speedy recovery and also expressing warm appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Col. Maddock and other medical men was unanimously adopted the whole audience standing.

AT GOKARN

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GOKARN, Jan. 19.

This 18th day the Gokarn public assembled offered fervent prayers to the Almighty for Mahatma Gandhi's speedy recovery from the present ailment and release from incarceration.

AT INDORE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Jan. 19.

The District Congress Committee, Indore camp, had called a meeting on Gopal Mandir on the 18th, the All-India prayer day for the early recovery of Mahatma Gandhiji. The prayers opened with Mahatmaji's favourite Bhajan *Vaishnav Jan to tene kahie.*

AT BULSAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BULSAR, Jan. 19.

A public meeting held on the 18th prayed for Mahatmaji's speedy recovery and Sastri's offered blessings by Veda mantras in the temples. The meeting also passed another resolution congratulating the people of Borsad and the Satyagraha Samiti for the happy success achieved by *satya* and *Ahimsa*. It also congratulated the new Governor for the independence shown in withdrawing the unjust tax in spite of the bureacracy.

AT KARANJA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARANJA, Jan. 19.

Yesterday, a meeting, was held under this auspices, of the Congress and Khilafat committees to pray for Mahatmaji's speedy recovery, Sjt Narayandas Sampat presiding. Messrs Gangalal Nagosa and Zaiddudin delivered speeches. Concluding, the President read a prayer in which the whole meeting joined. Further the president remarked that Government should not lose this unique opportunity of releasing Mahatmaji unconditionally without delay.

AT BULDANA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BULDANA, Jan. 19.

A crowded public meeting was held yesterday evening under the presidentship of Mr. Anandrao Deshpande. Resolutions praying for Mahatma Gandhi's speedy recovery and urging his immediate release were unanimously adopted. Touching speeches were delivered by Messrs Deshpande, Mahamud Hussan, Sahasrabuddhe and Maulana Abdul Aziz of Agra.

AT DRUG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DRUG, Jan. 19.

The people of Drug, assembled in public meeting and earnestly prayed for Mahatama Gandhi's speedy recovery and restoration to his country as a free and healthy man. The gathering was larger than witnessed on any other occasion and evinced great anxiety for Mahatmaji's health.

AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

In obedience to the Congress President's bidding that to-day, 22nd Gandhi Day should be observed as a day of national prayers for the speedy recovery and complete restoration to health of Mahatmaji several Congress division sabhas in the City organised Bhajana processions early this morning. The Triplicane Congress Committee arranged a fine *Bhajana procession* which started from Shri Parthasarathi Swami Temple and passed through all the important streets of Triplicane with a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi. After quiet prayers at the Temple the Bhajana procession sang *Bharatia* songs and other national songs throughout on the way until its destination. At the Triplicane Congress office a spirit of calm devotion pervaded the whole atmosphere.

AT HOSHANGABAD

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HOSHANGABAD CITY, JAN. 19

The All-India Prayer Day was observed in a fitting way in many places in Hoshangabad District. Seoni, Malwa, Babai, Bankheri, Harda, Hirankhera and other places observed the 18th. Hoshangabad ladies prayed at 4 early in the morning, Jain brothers at 9, Muslims after the Jumma prayer. After a grand procession, the public prayed pointly for Mahatmaji's recovery on the Norbadda Ghats where under Jjt. Purnanadji Shatma's presidentship, Doctor Pandit spoke on Mahatmaji's illness. Makhanlalji spoke on the Mahatma's message of charkha and khaddar which alone would bring full Swarajya and satisfy and bring Mahatmaji back amongst us to declare India's Swarajya attained by non-violent means.

BY GUJRATI RASHTRIYA SHALA STUDENTS.

The following prayer was offered to the Almighty during the Prayer Time by the staff and the students of the Bombay Gujarati Rashtriya Shala on the 15th.

The students and the teachers of the Bombay Gujrati Rashtriya Shala pray to God to make Mahatma Gandhi free from his present physical ailment and to give the benefit of his leadership to the country as soon as possible.

FRIDAY'S CHAUPATTY MEETING.

MAHATMAJI'S CREED.

At the request of Manekji K. Patel we publish the following, which is the full text of his speech at the Mass Meeting held on the Chaupaty sands on Friday last. It was out of no intention of discourtesy to Mr. Patel that we gave an abridged report of his speech in our accounts of the meeting. We gave abridged reports of every speech except the President's:—

We have met to offer our sincere and heartfelt prayers to the Almighty for the health and speedy release of our beloved leader, Mahatma Gandhiji. A simple earnest prayer from millions of grateful hearts that silently goes up for the saintly Indian cannot but be acceptable in the Court of the Omnipotent. Thousands of meetings must have been held all over the country to-day to voice the sentiments of a nation of thirty-two crorers of men. This must be regarded as a unique event in the history of the world. Now the question arises, what is the secret of Mahatmaji's hold on the hearts of the people of India.

It is refreshing the contemplate a man like Mahatma Gandhiji at the present juncture a man who is just and firm in his resolve in what he has determined on, and whose firmness rests on the bases of integrity and justice, and whom neither cajolery can shake nor threats intimidate from the pursuit of Duty and the true service of Mother'and. Sprung from an Oak and not a willow, naturally the Mahatma does not know how to bend his principles to the circumstances of the times or to employ soft courtly phrases like diplomats and "Johookamwalas." His speeches and writings have inspired some of the most unselfish activities of our time. We have often heard of the Coming Master. The World Teacher who is to bring deliverance to the whole world from sorrow and sin, and we have often wondered when he is going to come. But, perhaps, he has already come and is lying on a sick bed in one of the wards in Sassoon Hospital in Poona. He has brought a Message of Peace for the whole world. Non-violence is his creed. War henceforth is to be at an end. Love is to take the place of hatred. And suffering and sacrifice are to be the weapons in future for the conquest of the world. This is the teaching of Mahatmaji and it is the secret of his hold on the minds and hearts of the people of India.

Now let us for a moment see the influence of his teaching and the triumphs achieved by him. Mahatma Gandhi is undoubtedly the most valuable asset of the country. Alone among the thirty-two crores of Indians, he is the one man whom all India honours and reveres, as few mortal men were ever honoured or revered. He is like Pompey's Pillar at Alexandria standing alone in classic dignity. He is the Dictator of a nation of thirty-two crores of men hungering for Freedom, and it augurs well for the future of India that his commanding personality has not yet lost any of its influence. Nay, his recent illness and the operation which it necessitated, have evoked from the millions of Indians personal regard for him and an adherence and allegiance to his cause which are simply unparalleled in the history of the World. No leader of men had, perhaps, ever evoked such enthusiasm for his cause. If the saintly Dadabhai Naoroji were alive to-day even he would have worshipped at the shrine of Mahatma Gandhiji. That his name will live among the greatest sons of India and the world's greatest men, seems now beyond dispute. He has never enjoyed the sinister fame enjoyed by the successful statesman. His is a pure and holier fame enjoyed only by saints and prophets. His influence over the minds of his countrymen is as real, deep and presistent as it is unbounded.

Mahatma Gandhiji has been playing a most singular part on the stage of Indian politics. His name has been regarded as a symboll of Freedom. He is one in whose personal character there are many fine and noble qualities. Yet the Government are afraid of him. He allowed them no rest by his ceaseless and self-sacrificing efforts in the cause of Freedom, and now at length he is lying prostrate and helpless on a sick bed. He is a terror to the bureaucracy. But even the most timid Governor or Viceroy need not be afraid of this frail being whose mission on earth is to preach Peace not Violence. Mahatmaji's most precious bequest to the world is not a bundle of speeches or writings, but a noble life well lived. Like Socrates he lives his philosophy, but in circumstances much more intricate and baffling than those which beset the Athenian. The story of those circumstances is the political history of India of the last few years. That history shows that Mahatma Gandhiji has roused the slumbering spirit of Nationality in India. He has quickened the energies of the people and encouraged national aspirations. He conceived the means by which he could free his country from the foreign yoke. His creed of non-violent non-co operation has already achieved remarkable success. There has been a phenomenal awakening among the masses. Mahatmaji's unflinching faith in a policy of non-violence and his deep-rooted conviction that non-violent non-co-operation is the only weapon with which the Indians could fight the bureaucracy for the attainment of Swaraj have been unmistakably justified by the triumph of the Borsad Satyagraha. He once warned the members of the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi that if violence were adopted by the majority as the future slogan of the non-co-operators he would prefer to be in the minority and work for his creed of non-violence.

If the success of Mahatmaji's creed is not yet complete, those Nationalists who call themselves Liberals and Moderates are responsible for it. They have not co-operated with him. They have failed to understand the signs of the times. The roar of fierce democracy, the change of States and Empires, the crash of thrones do not seem to affect them. They aim in a vague way at achieving Swaraj, but they are now a spent force, as the recent Council Elections showed. Their negative programme has alienated from them the sympathy of the people and they are without any influence in the country now.

It is clear to every thoughtful man in India that the country is fast drifting towards a revolution. But the situation may yet be saved by a conciliatory policy. Let us, therefore, hope that the Government would cease to pursue a policy which is unjustifiable and apply themselves to the task of making an intelligent diagnosis of the disease which affects the country and finding effectual remedies for the same. The release of the Mahatma is the first step that should be taken by the Government towards that end. A policy of conciliation begun with the release of Mahatmaji might end all the political troubles of the Government and the people. His movement, as already stated, is not one of violence and terrorism. On the contrary he is an Apostle of Peace and good-will towards man. If, therefore, he is reincarcerated, after his recovery, it must appear that there is malice on the part of the Government. Such a suicidal step on the part of the Government would defeat its own object by increasing the tension, alienating popular sympathy and aggravating general unrest. No one denies the right of the Government to adopt the sternest measures to maintain Law and Order. But whatever measures they may enforce for preservation of public peace should be free from the slightest taint of malice. Men of all shades of political opinion and even the Liberals who usually take the side of Government in a blind-folded manner on all important political questions unanimously demand the release of Mahatmaji.

Let us, therefore, all unitedly pray to the Almighty for the early release of Mahatmaji and his speedy restoration to perfect health.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"Every body knows that *without unity between Hindus and Mussalmans, no certain progress can be made* by the nation. There is no doubt that the cement binding the two is yet loose and wet. . . There is *mutual distrust*. . . . . The union that we want is not a patched up thing but a union of hearts based upon a definite recognition of the indubitable proposition that Swaraj for India *an impossible dream without an indissoluble union between the Hindus and the Muslims in India.*"

So wrote Mahatma Gandhi three years ago. Each and every word of it is true even to-day. There is not a shadow of doubt that the attainment of Swaraj without this unity is impossible. To dream of Swaraj is also a sin in the absence of the two communities having faith in each others. The result of Hindu-Muslim dissensions may be well imagined. We have before us, a living example of the kind. The Punjab is an instance for us. It is a lesson to us. The Congress work is at a stand still there only because of the Hindu-Muslim disunity. Leaders failed to join the hearts of the two communities there.

This question is such an important one, but the Cocanada Congress did practically nothing to solve it. A Committee was formed at Delhi, which could not do anything. The Congress remained silent. The utmost that the Congress did was to appoint a Committee to draft a national pact.

Doctor Ansari thinks that the adoption by the Congress of a national pact will go to soothe the situation in any way; he is greatly mistaken. On the contrary the adoption of any *pact* by the Congress will injure the Hindu-Muslim cause rather than soothe it. We have a living proof of this view. The Bengal Pact failed to serve *any good purpose*. The attitude taken up by a section of the Hindus regarding the Bengal Pact, disturbed and injured the cause to a very high degree. It widened the gulf of dissensions. And the rejection by the Congress even to consider the Bengal Pact, served as an insult to injury.

A Press Committee was appointed by the Delhi Congress; but so far, as is known to the public, the Committee has done *no task at all*. Vernacular papers like the "Tej" of Delhi, "Bande Matram," "Pratap" "Zamindar" etc., are using the most harmful language. Still the Committee is silent.

Mahatmaji wrote "there is still mutual distrust." Is this not true to-day? What has the Congress done to remove this distrust? Is it impossible for us to work out the constructive programme without Hindu-Muslim unity?

In short, the Congress, under the presidentship of Mr. Mahomed Ali, who devoted three-fourth part of his address to this most important problem, failed to realize the extreme necessity of solving this problem; and to suggest any remedy. It, therefore, is our first duty to solve satisfactorily this question and then think of attaining Swaraj "within a year" as Maulana Mahomed Ali observed at Cocanada.—Yours, etc.

ISMAIL AHMED.

Kholvad, Surat.

CENTRAL LEGISLATURES.

SOME SIGNIFICANT NOMINATIONS.

NEW "FINDS" FOR GOVT

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 18.

Some surprising announcements were made to-day by Government as regards nominations to the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State although in regard to some of the names announced my forecast has proved correct. That Sir Sivaswami Iyer was to be nominated to the Lower House was common knowledge for several weeks past. Indeed the moment the last session was over in Simla, he had decided to wait for Government favour rather than the electorate's choice. This decision was, of course, the result of his own actions in the last Assembly where he represented the most intelligent electorate of Madras Presidency. He is very painstaking and labourious and his knowledge of certain subjects is profound. It was for these qualities that a certain section of non-official members in the last Assembly elected him as their leader but they very soon found their mistake for, instead of leading them, he very often went the wrong way. Several scenes were witnessed in the Assembly when Sir Sivaswami Iyer presented the spectacle of the leader going into the Government lobby while his followers were streaming into the other. He had very little idea of party politics and was too often carried away by a false sense of his own importance, an attitude for which he was often twitted by his own followers and by the Democratic party. No one doubts his abilities but by temperament he was unfit for leadership much less for a membership of a democratic house. The right place for him was the Council of Elders where his sanity and sobriety could have found full play. Unfortunately, however, Government have now nominated him to the Assembly where he will now have definitely to range himself on the side of Government as against his old friends of both the Swarajists and non-Swarajist group. How he will acquit himself in that position is a question which does not require a prophet to answer. One can only hope that Sir Sivaswami Iyer will be at least a Liberal if not more.

Mr. K. C. Roy of the Associated Press has also been nominated so the Legislative Assembly. In selecting this journalist of India, Government have for the nonce departed from their usual practice, because there has not been any instance of late where the profession of journalism in India was found a sphere from which to draw members to the Legislative bodies.

As I already forecasted, Colonel Gidney has been renominated on behalf of Anglo-Indians although there were five others in the field in the run for the seat. Perhaps his renomination means greater support to Government than was formerly the case. Dr. S. K. Dutta has been selected in place of Mr. Cotelingam on behalf of Indian Christians. Dr. Datta is any day better than Mr. Cotelingam. He was the President of the Christian Conference held some time ago and enjoys the confidence of Christians but it would have been better if he had been chosen by his community instead of by Government—a rather awkward procedure in these democratic days.

There is, therefore, not so much of a surprise in the foregoing nominations as in the selections of Mr. G. A. Natesan of Madras in place of the Raja of Kollengode. Mr. Natesan understands politics more perhaps than his predecessor, the Raja of Kollengode, who is now Lord Willingdon's trusted colleague on his cabinet but he was not even thought of by Government till a few days ago. A first rate printer and publisher, Mr. Natesan will easily disgorge himself of the History of every important man of India and can claim friendship with veteran politicians but what connection there is between a membership of the Council of State and this special qualification of Mr. Natesan it is difficult to see. But his vote is a certainty and that explains it.

The reported nominations of Sir Muhamad Rafiq, formerly a Judge of the Allahabad High Court, in place of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas; then that of Sir Amirudin Khan, the ex-Nawab of Loharu, in place of the late Sir Beliramkhan; and again of Sardar Chiranjit Singh, in place of Lieutenant Lalchand, who is now a Minister in the Punjab, are not without their own significance. The Council of State is getting more and more aristocratic and sectional and narrow-minded in character and therein lies the greatest danger of all because this 'revising chamber' will undo whatever little good the Legislative Assembly is capable of achieving or hopes to achieve.

POLICE SEARCH S. G. P. C. OFFICE

MORE JATHAS POURING IN

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 19.

The Police search of the Prabhandak Committee's office continued for more than eight hours to-day and was finished only in the afternoon. It is understood, among the numerous documents removed by the Police, some were of an important nature. Nothing untoward happened throughout the day while the Committee office was besieged by the Police.

Akali jathas have continued to pour into Amritsar in larger numbers. The local "Akali" has published a rumour that the Government contemplates capturing Akal Takhat and Guru Kalangar. It is authoritatively learnt that there is no foundation in this.

Calcutta, January. 19, Exchange.—Bank's telegraphic transfer seventeen and five-thirty-seconds pence and Demand seventeen and three-sixteenth pence.

PREPARE FOR BAPU'S RELEASE

It is easy to buy foreign cloth; as easy as it is to commit any other crme;—but we may not therefore commit the crime. Self-restraint has a pleasure of its own, which can be realised only by those who exercise it. It may be somewhat difficult, writes Sjt. C. Rajagopalachar in the current number of "Young India", to find the Khaddar that suits the particular purpose for which I want it. The breadth may be less than what I want. The length of the *dhoti* or the *saree* may be more or less than the requirements of my case. More than all it may be much thicker than I would like it to be. It would be temptingly easy to find the exact dimensions and quality in foreign cloth; the more so, because my wants and my tastes have been themselves built on the foreign supply. Even after everything else is settled more or less satisfactorily, the price would certainly point again to the foreign article as cheaper.

Let us learn, however, to stand all these temptations. We should remember that if we can afford it, the costlier stuff may indeed be the cheaper in the end. Even if the beauty and the durability of good hand-spun do not appeal to us, let us remind ourselves of the source of the cloth we buy, the families to whom the money that we pay goes. If but we think about it, the faces of the half-starved women and children of our peasantry should appear before our mind's eye as we go shopping. If I buy a yard of Khaddar, the money I pay goes to help such a family to make both ends meet and to struggle against debt and economic bondage for some time; to give hope and shed light where darkness and despair ruled and to encourage those who have taken to spinning to continue to spin.

"Gandhi is in prison. Nobody cares for my yarn now," many a sister has said to herself; and many a wheel which lived and sang in joy for a brief time in the great days of 1924, has gone into melancholy silence again. Every yard of Khaddar that you buy rouses a fresh wheel from sleep and gives hope to a poor and unfortunate sister in the village. Khaddar is certainly cheaper, if all this is taken into account, than foreign cloth that may cost a little less.

The choice we make when we buy cloth has far-reaching effects. It is not merely a question of size, colour or thickness. The right choice automatically sets the wheel moving and the flow yarn from the poor woman's family to the weaver going. If we make the wrong choice, it adds to the weight of the chains that bind the half-starved families to poverty and bondage, although it may give better dividends to some rich mill-owner here or abroad.

Khaddar is the only wear for thoughtful and good people; all other is, if not positively wicked, at least thoughtlessness and indifference. Let us strive this year to make Khaddar universal. If we do, as day follows night Mahatmaji will be with us again; and what is more on his face will blossom a joyous smile of sacrifice and work that fulfilled their purpose.

Every good family should have at least one Charkha at home. Every girl should learn and practise the simple art of spinning. Boys and parents cannot better occupy their leisure-moments than at the family-Charkha. Reader, if you are finding time to read this paper, surely you could find a few minutes for doing something better, something which Mahatmaji is silently wishing you should do, all the time he is in jail deprived of liberty for our sake. When he comes out, would you not like to stand blameless before him? That is why you should at once get a Charkha and spin. This year the Congress has resolved that we should make up for all lost time, all past sins of omission. We should revive religion and prayer. The very best prayer, the very best religious service, besides being the most valuable national service, is a half-hour at the Charkha before the day's work, and before the day's eating and drinking. The busiest lawyer, the busiest merchant, the most bookish student and all girls can certainly find time for this.

I cannot hope that these words may reach the village folk, or even more than an infintesimal fraction of the reading townsfolk. But I may beg of all that read this, to tell others and more than that, to set an example to other. It is the duty of Congress-workers to carry out the resolve of the Congress by taking the message of the spinning wheel to the villages and to put forth unceasing effort to make every home adopt the Charkha as an extra child on behalf of Bapu. Let us try with all our might this year to attain a standard of fulfilment of our programme that will bring united mass action within actual view. The Spinning Wheel is the Key of the situation in every way. Is there a braver or more restless spirit than Maulana Shaukat Ali? And he has, not without meaning, accepted a chief place in the Khaddar Board.

The Constructive Programme is identical with the spinning wheel. All the other items really flow from it in natural sequence. If we take care of the Charkha, all else will automatically shape themselves around it.

THE "LEADER'S" VIEW.

The "Leader" writes:—

The news that an operation of a serious nature has been successfully performed on Mr. Gandhi and that he is progressing satisfactorily will be received with joy throughout the country and a universal prayer will go forth for his early recovery. For differ as one may with his political opinions there is hardly any Indian who does not hold him in the highest respect and does not admire his indomitable courage, his utter selflessness, his abhorrence of wrong, his deep sympathy for the oppressed and the poor and the nobility and saintliness of his character. Mr. Gandhi has now been in jail for nearly two years, and even from the point of view of those who thought that the restriction of his liberty was necessary at the time in the interest of the State and society, the question that has to be seriously considered is whether too heavy a sentence was not imposed on him and whether in view of the radical change in the political situation and the very unsatisfactory state of his health the time has not come for his immediate release. If he is let off, there will be universal rejoicing in the country. No just and honest Government need be afraid of Mr. Gandhi, and his release will be an indication of a change of heart which cannot fail to produce a salutary effect.

MAHATMAJI AND THE "TIMES OF INDIA"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Times of India" says to-day that though Mahatmaji is a man of stainless personal character and unflinching rectitude, with no taint of selfishness, he should not be unconditionally released in the interest of the country.

If a man of stainless character and unflinching rectitude, has no right to breathe the free air of his country, I should like to know who has? Is a man of stainless character and rectitude dangerous in any country in the world? If a man like Mahatmaji, had been born in England or in any other free country in the world, would the Government of his country, have made him a prisoner? Is it all his own fault that he is in prison? Can nothing be said against the system of Government, under which men like him are sent to jail? Is patriotism a crime? Are helotry and sycophancy in the interest of the country? Is the man who is ready and willing to sell his birthright for a mess of pottage of greater service to the country than Mahatmaji? Will the thinking writer of the "Times of India" enlighten us on these points, as a demand for Mahatmaji's release appears to him to be unthinking clamour!—Yours, etc.

PARSI.

ABSENCE OF PUBLIC MEN FROM CHOWPATTY MEETING

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public I am sure felt highly gratified to read the interviews of our public men of different shades of opinion regarding Mahatmaji's release. The absence of most of these gentlemen from yesterday's Chowpatty meeting leads one to suspect that their absence might be due to the omission on the part of those responsible for calling the meeting to invite them to be present. If this is so the negligence of the secretaries B. P. C. C. seems to be unpardonable.—Yours, etc.

PURSHOTTAM TRIKAMDAS,

19-1-24.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

RESOLUTIONS IN ASSEMBLY

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 19.

Notices of some more resolutions have been sent in by non-official members of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. N.M. Dumasia (Bombay) will recommend to Government the summoning of selected leaders of all shades of political opinion from among the members of the Indian Legislative and Provincial Legislative Councils to a round table conference to discuss the present situation in the country with particular reference to the constitutional advance and settlement of the differences between Government and the Non-co-operators.

Haji Wajihuddin will *inter alia* urge that no male ticket collector be allowed to examine tickets of female passengers and that equal number of Mahomedans be engaged with non-Mahomedans in filling up vacancies in all offices under control of local Governments where practicable.

IMMORAL TRAFFIC ACT

WORKING IN CALCUTTA

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

The first case under the new Immoral Traffic Act Calcutta, came on for hearing to-day before Mr. Bird, Deputy Commissioner of Police. The subject matter of enquiry was notices issued on owners and occupiers of brothels in Nimtola Ghat Street, which has been declared to be a a public thoroughfare by the Calcutta Corporation. On behalf of the owners, an objection was taken to the enquiry being held by the Deputy Commissioner as the Act stated that such enquiries were to be held by the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. Bird said he would refer the matter to the Public Prosecutor.

REPRESS ON IN SIND

CONVICTIONS UNDER SECURITY SECTION

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD, Jan. 18.

Orders were passed to-day in the proceedings under section 108 against Sheikh Abdul Majid and Maulvi Gulam Nabi. Both were called upon to furnish security. The accused declined and they were sentenced to 12 months' simple imprisonment.

His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa accompanied by Lady Wheeler will leave Patna on 20th instant for Lucknow returning on the 26th. (A. P.).

AMRITSAR, Jan. 19.

The Police raided the Prabhandak Committee's office after a scuffle with the Akalis in which Mr. Jeffreys (Indian Police) was hurt.

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

At the resumed hearing of the Alipore Conspiracy case before the Sessions Judge and Jury, in which Santosh Kumar Ghosh and six others were accused, the approver the Nritya Gopal Dutt examined, stated he knew all the seven accused who were members of a political gang of which Santosh was the leader. About the beginning of 1922, Biren introduced the witness to the accused. Biren asked the witness to do some work for the country. Witness agreeing, Biren told him that they must free the country by driving out the British and that money was necessary for the purpose. Biren took the witness to his house, showed him a revolver and some cartridges. The witness was told that they should commit dacoity to secure money and thus drive out the British. The witness was next introduced to accused Sindhu, who told him how to free the country by committing dacoities and raising money. Witness was next taken to accused Santosh, the organising leader of the gang, who said, "We will have to commit dacoities, collect money, prepare bombs and then drive the British". Santosh made a pencil sketch of a tree showing the various branches of the gang so that one party might not know the other. Witness was next introduced to accused Dhiren, who told him to be a member of this society, saying "We must give up love for life, all family ties must be abandoned and at the time of action we must obey the leader implicitly even at the cost of our life." Witness then signed a yellow printed form. He was next taught how to handle revolvers. Witness then described the Kona dacoity, the first act of the gang, in which he took part. In this dacoity a zamindar and his nephew were shot dead. Witness had not concluded when the Court rose.

FRONTIER SITUATION

GENERAL FEELING OF RELIEF

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, Jan. 19.

There is a general feeling of relief in Peshawar and Kohat that the immediate crisis has been lightened and the menace of further outrage removed by the surrender of the Kohat murder gang to the Afghan Government. At the same time there is considerable anxiety to learn what steps are being taken to ensure that the murderers receive treatment in some degree proportionate to the heinousness of their guilt and that they shall never be able to return to the frontier. The fact that the murderers of Majors Orr and Anderson at Landi Kotal are still unaccounted for is not lost sight of and their arrest by the Afghan authorities from whose custory they escaped after their first arrest in June is anxiously expected.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN AMONG KALIPARAJS

(Associated Press.)

NAVSARI, Jan. 18.

The Baroda Government, having revised and modified the prohibitory orders, the Kaliparaj Grievances Relief Association once again commenced its activities to propagate temperance amongst the hill tribes known as the Kaliparajs in Mahuva, Vyara, Songadh and Vankal Talukas of Navsari district. A party of several social workers of note from Guperat and members of the above mentioned association are at present touring through these districts and addressed several crowded meetings. The presence of womenfolk of these classes everywhere in large numbers was a feature and indicated a spontaneous awakening and consciousness Eminent people from Baroda also joined the party at different places and took part in the propaganda. The co-operation of Government officials was sought by the workers and in some places they were able to secure it. The firm stand of these people by their determination in favour of abstinence is admirable.

At the big fair at Vyara where thousands of Kaliparajs will gather from 21st to 23rd instant the Navsari Kalipraj Association has organised propaganda with the help of magic lantern and other demonstrations.

HINDU UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Jan. 19.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, having suddenly taken ill, could not attend the Convocation of the Hindu University to-day. His address was read by Sir Manubhai Mehta, his Diwan.

The Vice-Chancellor who presided made an eloquent and stirring appeal for funds to further its many-sided activities.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga, on whom the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred, promised once more to lead a deputation as he had done, at the start, to collect further donations for the University which had already raised a little over a crore of rupees.

A Madras message of 18th January says:—Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon gave a very successful garden party at the Government House this evening which was attended by about 1,000 leading citizens.—(A. P.)

Owing to an urgent call from Lala Lajpat Rai from Bombay Mr. Prakasam is starting this night for Bombay. On his way he will visit Mahatma Gandhi. He will leave for Rangoon on the first of February.—A.P.

THE DAY MURDER

TRIAL OF GOPINATH

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

Mr. Roxburgh, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed hearing of the case in which the young man, Gopinath Saha was charged with the murder of Mr. E. Day and attempt to murder three others. The accused was undefended.

Colonel Brown, witness deposed his butler told him on the morning of the occurrence that his driver had been shot. He examined his driver and saw a bullet just under his skin which he removed. He made over the bullet to a constable and sent his driver to the hospital.

Mr. Percy Brown, Principal, Government School of Art, described his meeting with an Indian about the end of December, while he was out for a walk in the morning. The Indian, who, to the best of his belief, was the accused stared at him fixedly and followed him but on his going up to him with a constable the man said that he meant no harm.

Sub-Inspector Mahomed Ali of the Bengal Police, attached to the Serampore Thana, stated that in November last he had received orders to watch the man whose name he gave as Gopinath Saha who was a political suspect. He kept watch on his house but he did not see him. The accused asked the Sub-Inspector if he knew him, to which witness replied that he did not.

INQUEST PROCEEDINGS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

Mr. Swinhoe, the City Coroner, and jury held an inquest into the circumstances attending the death on the 12th instant of Mr. Ernest Day who was alleged to have been shot by Gopinath Saha that morning on Chowringhee Road. Gopinath Saha was also produced before the court. Inspector Mulcahy read the Police report to the effect that the deceased was a European male aged about 44 years. He worked in the office of Kilburn and Company. On the morning of the 12th instant at 8-15 he was shot by a Bengalee. He was removed to the hospital where he died the same day. Major Godson I.M.S. who held the postmortem examination on the 13th described the six bullet wounds and the condition of the body. In his opinion death was due to shocks and haemorrhage from bullet wounds. Albert Smith, an Assistant of the Calcutta Tramways Company, said that at the time of the occurrence he was in a tram car opposite Park Street. He heard a shot being fired, looked round and saw a European staggering on the pavement. He also saw an Indian firing. He got out of the car and heard six or seven shots being fired. He followed the Indian with several others. On the way a shot was fired at a taxi driver. The fugitive attempted to enter a gharry, when he was arrested and taken to the thana. The witness identified Saha as the man who fired at the European. Nizamuddin, a motor car driver, who followed the fugitive and was fired at, corroborated the previous witness. C.W. Ogg of Calcutta Tramways Company stated that on the morning of the 12th he saw a crowd coming out of Ripon Street. There was a tumtom and a man standing with a revolver in his hand. He caught the man when the Police Inspector came. There were 43 live cartridges in the accused's pocket. The jury returned the following verdict:—Death was due to wounds received by the deceased who was shot by Gopinath Saha.

(Continued from Column 6.)

vince desires to develop in its own way. Each will have its specialised work.

Mr. Basu:—"If it is a real idea that India of future growing and working in association with England, do you say that the attainment of the ideal would be helped by the exclusion of Englishmen from participation in the Government and administration of the country?"

Witness:—"Certainly not."

Mr. Basu:—Do you not think that for the next 10 or 15 years a certain element of Englishmen in our services would be desirable?"

Witness:—"Not so far as the provincial administration of justice."

"Would you have a High Court devoid of English judges."

Witness:—I should not contemplate a contingency like that.

Mr. Basu:—"Do you not attach any value to the association of men trained in traditions of the British Bar with our men in discharging functions of the highest court of justice."

Witness:—"The British system of justice had been prevalent in India for a long period and the people are thoroughly imbued with the British system and the ideals of justice and perhaps more than the British people themselves."

President:—"Very original view (laughter.)

Mr. Basu, "Do you think no good purpose could be served in the domain of education by the association with men presenting western culture?"

Witness:—"Certainly I do think that in the domain of education we want specialists as all countries require. So far as general education goes we find our teachers here on the same level with the English teachers.

In reply to a question by Mr. Basu, witness said that the tone of the police service would not be improved by the infusion of public school boys from England but by an interchange of officers from the executive to the police.

Mr. Petrie:—"What is the state of feeling between the Hindus and the Mahomedans in this Province?

Witness:—"Not bad."

Mr. Petrie:—"What is the state in India as a whole."

Witness:—In certain parts of India there is a tension of feeling as, for instance, Punjab.

Mr. Petrie:—"What had been the chief Congress work in the province during the past 12 months, had it not been an attempt to unite the two communities."

Witness:—"Yes."

Mr. Petrie:—"You know Lala Lajpatrai at a meeting said that such a unity between the Hindus and the Mahomedans was so bad that unless a remedy was readily found it might tear India from end to end."

Witness:—"That was in the Punjab."

Mr. Petrie:—"You are aware that the Mahomedan Congress leaders have advised the Mahomedan soldiers not to take up arms against the Amir in the event of an Afghan invasion.

Witness:—"I have read some of the speeches of the Congress leaders."

Mr. Petrie:—"Don't you think that there might be a serious state of affairs in the event of the defence of India falling in the hands of the Indians."

Witness:—"I don't think that the Congress endorses that view.

Mr. Petrie:—"If there was an invasion by the Afghans and the Mahomedans joined with them, the Hindus could melt like dew before the sun. Many Hindus are afraid of that."

Witness:—"I don't think so. The desire for the defence of the country would be quite strong."

LEE COMMISSION AT CALCUTTA.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION PLEADS FOR PROVINCIALISATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, January 18.

To-day the Royal Commission examined the representatives of the Indian Association in public. Messrs. G. C. Day and G. J. Huntingford, Chief Engineers, Public Works Department and Mr. F. G. Simpson, Inspector-General of Police and Mr. C. Tegart, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, were examined in camera.

The Indian Association in their memorandum said, "The financial result of the Reforms has been that the provinces are seriously handicaped in their finances. Of all the provinces Bengal has probably been the greatest sufferer. We want power to regulate our own public service. We do not want that those services whose functions and terms of employment cannot be regulated by us should be imposed on us by an outside authority. Apart from the financial aspect of having superimposed services, such services are an administrative anomaly. The Ministers are responsible for the work of the departments over which they are placed. They are compelled to employ a machinery laid down not to their order but to the order of an outside authority. They cannot control or regulate the machinery. On the other hand they have to be controlled and regulated by the machinery instead of being controlled and regulated by their declared policies."

The Association are of opinion that Bengal does not require any service which is not entirely controlled by the province. The public services of Bengal should be controlled by the Province and should be regulated in accordance with the needs and finances of the Province. Otherwise the feeling that the beneficent activities of Bengal Government are being stifled by pressure from an outside authority will continue. The members of the services should instead of complaining accept the changing conditions and the inevitable alteration in their position as recommended by the Parliamentary Joint-Committee and should remember that the irritation of the people and the legislatures is due to the feeling that they have no voice in regulating recruitment, status and emoluments of the public services.

READJUSTMENT OF SERVICES.

The position of all All-India services should be readjusted. The All-India services as at present constituted (except those required for the Central Government) should cease to exist both for financial and political reasons. The rights and previleges of the existing members of the Civil services in India will be sufficiently guaranteed under the Government of India Act. The recruitment for these services should in future be made in India on a competitive basis and according to the requirements of each Province by the Province itself. The services should be organised on the following manner. The I.C.S. should cease to exist and its place should be taken by the Provincial, Executive and Judicial services. The scale of monthly salaries should be both in the Executive and judicial services from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2,000. The Police Service should be provincialised and excepting the Metropolitan River Railway and the Detective Police should be placed under the local bodies. The administrative officers of the Executive Service should supervise the work of the police and the central controlling officers or the police should be members of the executive service. The Government of India should recruit the number of officers in the Indian Medical Service that they actually require for the army at times of peace and cease to draft reserve officers to the Provinces for civil employment as at present. The recruitment should be by open competition in India only. The Provinces should be entirely free to organise their own Medical service. The Indian Educational Service should be entirely provincialised and their salary should be Rs. 250 to Rs. 800 a month with a selection grade of Rs. 1,000—1,250 without any allowances other imperial services, (except those required for the work of the Central Government) should be entirely provincialised without delay. The Association does not consider that it is essential to retain any proportion of the European element in the services as there is a sufficient number of trained Indians available for employment in positions of the highest responsibility. The Association is opposed to the idea of any differentiation in matter of appointment and control on racial considerations. The scale of salary is excessive both in the case of Europeans and Indians. We do not consider it necessary that any exchange of compensation allowance should be allowed in any case. We are opposed to the idea of any new passage allowances being granted. The existing allowances are on a very generous scale and require revision rather in direction of reduction than in that of increase.

ORAL EXAMINATION.

Mr. Jatindranath Basu, M.L.C. and Mr. Nibaran Chandra Roy were examined on behalf of the Association.

The President—"What is your idea of the future constitution of India? Do you prefer a unifying self-governing India or a federation of autonomous Provinces?"

Witness—"We are for a federated system controlled by the Central Government which will control the defence of the country. The defence to be provided by contributions from the several Provincial Governments."

President—Do you contemplate the continuance of the British army?

Witness—It will not be necessary in the long run but for the present it will be necessary. If training is given there is no reason to doubt that in a short time say in about 15 to 20 years she will be able to look after herself. In the meantime the defence of the country against external aggression and internal commotion will have to be provided specially by the British army of the Central Government of India principally in consultations with Government of England."

Replying to a further question Mr. Basu said that during the period the Central Government would to a great extent pass under the control of the Indians.

President.—"I am asking from a practical point of view whether you ever contemplate that the British army in India should be under the control of Indians in the Central Government."

Witness.—"Yes."

President.—"You are looking forward to an autonomous Government in Bengal."

Witness.—"That is so. We want to get rid of all-India services so far as the Province is concerned. We are not at present in favour of getting rid of the existing officers but we desire to continue them under the present conditions of their service."

President:—But if they find the conditions not sufficiently attractive you are prepared to let them go."

Witness:—"Yes."

President:—"You say that the Police services should be provincialised. Is Legislature here very friendly to the police?"

Witness:—The Legislature desires to keep the Police efficient. The condition of the police and their actual service as a whole have not been criticised."

Mr. B. N. Basu:—"Assuming that service men were recruited of an all-India basis by the central body would not that secure a greater uniformity of standard in men allotted to different provinces. You do not want one province to get behind another?"

Wieness:—"There should undoubtedly be a certain amount of uniformity, but each pro-

(Continued in column 5.)

EAST AND WEST.

INDIA IN 1924.

BEWARE OF CARRIERS.

BOTTOMLEY'S SEDUCTIVE ARTS.

BRITISH WEEKLY PRESS COMMENTS.

"Near East" writes:—The opening of New Year finds India prosperous but perplexed, and there is some comfort in the thought that profitable business is less dependent on political uncertainty than in many other countries. Lord Willingdon, speaking at the St. Andrew's dinner at Madras, diagnosed the political situation as a case of indigestion, and the metaphor, while it was appropriate to the occasion on which it was uttered, brings us very near the truth. The new political diet has as yet been imperfectly assimilated, but India, which needs a short period of abstinence and steady exercise, is at the moment inclined rather to ask for more, and richer, cakes, and to regard the advice of the most learned practitioners as an insult to the national self-respect. For such an attitude experience is the only remedy, effective in the long run, though undoubtedly unpleasant in its operation, and most of the new legislatures have a anxious time before them, the outcome of which appears to depend mainly on the willingness of their members to subordinate fancies to facts and on the discovery of a greater capacity for leadership than has yet made itself manifest.

The chief lesson of the elections has been the elementary one, on which we have so often insisted, that organisation in the constituencies is as necessary in India as elsewhere. The groups which talked glibly but did not take their coats off have suffered serious losses, while those which gave time and brains to the work have secured a larger representation than impartial observers expected. It is true that, in order to do so, some of them have drawn rather heavy bills on the credulity of the electors, and both parties to the transaction are likely to have an unpleasant time when the day for settlement arrives, but this is almost inevitable in the circumstances, and, as time goes on, the electors will learn to scrutinise such paper more carefully. The organisers on their side have still to learn that acceptance of the coupon of a group does not suffice to make a satisfactory member. Fissiparous tendencies are already at work in some of the larger groups, and the experience of at least one session is necessary before any opinion can be formed of their actual voting strength in conditions where votes may make a real difference.

The lack of real homogeneity is most apparent within the large group of the extremists. The members are, of course, pledged to wreck something, but comparison of their pledges leaves it doubtful what exactly they are pledged to wreck, while the degree of determination seems to vary with the individual. As a whole, too, the group is affected by the acute differences between Hindus and Moslems. Mr. Mahomed Ali's declaration that he is Moslem first and Indian next undoubtedly represents the real attitude of many Moslems who have not the same capacity for blurting out the truth, but it is an attitude which drives many Hindus frantic, and it is not easy to see how men who differ so widely can continue to work together for objects in regard to which the relations of the two communities are vitally important. The extremists are worrying out their difficulties at Cocanada as we write, and it is still uncertain whether they will succeed in their immediate purpose of finding formula; but in practical work a formula is apt to wear thin very rapidly, and for this group, as for most of the others, what has still to be found is a unifying principle, realised with sufficient force to ensure the subordination of the feelings and prejudices of individuals

Removal from India

A retired Indian official asks me to insert a caution to others who may have household goods to forward when they come home for good. He was attracted in India by the advertisement of a firm of carriers who quoted low rates to cover all expenses to London or Liverpool. Dues were to be collected here, and when the bill came in he found that he had been overcharged not only by the Indian firm, but by its London agents. Payment in full was, however, required before the goods were delivered. The agents asserted that about one-third of their own charges were for payments to the port authorities, but when pressed for details they reimbursed that amount with a curious explanation, to the effect that the authorities had waived those charges. As to the Indian firm's overcharge, though some months have elapsed it has not yet been refunded. The moral seems to be that officials making the final journey home from India should be careful in their choice of carriers, and not look to economy alone, writes "Truth."

Russia and Afghanistan.

The assassinations and abductions which have occurred during the last year on the North-East Frontier of India have led to representations from the Indian Government to the Amir requesting his assistance in the capture and punishment of the gangs of raiders who are known to be responsible for the recent crimes. Hitherto the assassins have always escaped across the border, and there, it is alleged, have felt themselves safe from punishment. The Amir is now, it is believed, taking measures for their capture, so that we may hope that the incident will soon be closed. Hence it seems rather unfortunate that M. Chicherin the Russian Foreign Minister, should have taken this occasion to talk to the correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" as if war was imminent between India and Afghanistan, and the whole affair was another of "Curzon's plots" against Russia.

This illustrates the suspicious irritability of the Russian Government and the difficulty of dealing with it, writes the "Spectator." The cure, of course, is closer contact with the rest of the world. Fortunately this is coming. Trade with Russia steadily increases. After the great grain deal of last month has come the shipping agreement which has been signed between the Russian Government and important British, Canadian and Dutch companies, including the Cunard Line, for passengers traffic with Russia. Now that it is evident that trade can and will grow up with Russia, surely it is time that we accorded *de jure* recognition and established a proper consular service in the Russian ports. America has just refused to take action, so that this country has still the chance of securing the first share of the one great unexploited market of the world. Our traders seem to be alive to their opportunities. Will not the Government do what it can to assist them by opening proper relations with Russia?

Office Without Power.

Faith may win victories on occasion, but the army that does not study tactics is pretty certain to lose the campaign, writes the "Outlook."

And not even the most zealous among the faithful Labour Members can fail to recognise that his chiefs are in an extraordinarily difficult position. They can have office, but not power; and to a very great extent it depends on how they use their office whether they get power in the future. As to that their fate is in their own hands. Manoeuvrings and tactics being admitted as common to all parties, they will have reasonably fair play in the Commons and the country; so much is assured them from the common spirit of Englishmen. They will even have rather more than fair play, from the mere fact that their opponents are divided and suspicious of each other. But for the first time in their lives they will be responsible for substantive proposals; and they will discover that there is a vast difference between threatening fire and slaughter on a platform or promising milk and honey from a pulpit) and piloting a Bill through the House of Commons.

Bottomley and His Gaolers.

Bottomley's seductive arts make him a danger even to his gaolers, writes "Truth." Two warders have now been summarily dismissed, and a third has been otherwise punished, as the result of the inquiry by the Commissioners of Prisons into the smuggling out of the MS. in which Bottomley related his experiences in Wormwood Scrubbs. It may be remembered that the author's agents negotiated the sale of the M.S. for £1,000 to a newspaper, which thereupon—to their intense disappointment—paid the money to the trustee in his bankruptcy. Poor old Bottomley! The outcome of all this writing and plotting was first to benefit his creditors, and secondly to cause the dismissal of two officials.

The Transjordanian Meeting

The visit of King Hussein of the Hejaz to his son, the Emir Abdullah of Transjordania, inevitably excites speculation as to its bearing on the general Arab question. The High Commissioner of Palestine will take advantage of the visit, as he did of the presence earlier in the year of King Faisal at Amman, to confer with the Emir Abdullah and his guest, and it would be strange if no reference were made to the position in Palestine. There can be little doubt that King Hussein's sympathies will be with the idea of Palestine as an exclusively Arab state; but in as much as this idea does not for the time being come within the sphere of practical politics, and useful contribution on the King's part to the problem could only take the form of counselling the Arabs to co-operate whole-heartedly with the British Government until the time is riper for their scheme, writes the "Near East." It is problematical, however, whether King Hussein's influence in Palestine is sufficient to warrant such a step on his part. On the other hand, any movement towards the establishment of peaceful relations among the Arab peoples and tribes of the Middle East is to be welcomed. A conference is about to be held at Kowe't, at which Irak, Transjordania, and the Sultan of Nejd, as well as various Arab tribes, will be represented, and it would be well if the Hejaz could be brought into any settlement that made for the maintenance of peace in the Arabian peninsula.

Chinese Situation

Armies of various sorts, assisted by brigands, mostly of a very objectionable sort, have for some time been at work to bring about the political and economic ruin of China, not to mention that of the merchants, chiefly British, engaged in the Chinese trade. At the instance of the United States Minister at Peking the representatives of Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, the United States, Russia, Brazil, France, and Japan gave a solemn undertaking in 1919 to the Chinese Government to restrain their subjects from exporting to or importing into China all forms of munitions of war. After consulting their Governments, the representatives of Italy, Holland, Denmark, and Belgium followed suit. So much for the nature of this particular scrap of paper.

The present state of China is due principally to the fact that arms have been poured into the country for the past four years, writes "Truth." Now the "Times" correspondent at Peking tells us that France has been supplying aeroplanes fitted for bombing to Chang Tso-Lui, the Mukden War Lord. Denmark has been supplying equipment for a great arsenal at Mukden, which is turning out guns, small arms, Stokes' mortars, bombs, grenades, and any amount of killing tackle. Last, but not least, Sun-Yat-Sen has recently received a consignment of American aeroplanes intended for military purposes. What is the American Government going to do about it? Europe, we know, is past praying for, but an example from God's own country might be of some service.

A Happy Result.

The New York "Nation" writes:—

One happy result which is the immediate consequence of Labour's gain and Premier Baldwin's loss in the British elections is the decision to abandon the construction of a naval base at Singapore. The cancellation of the proposed tour of the Earl of Cavan to Singapore and Australasia is regarded as tantamount to throwing the project over, the British press pointing out that as no succeeding Cabinet, Liberal or Labour, would be likely to endorse the enterprise, Mr. Baldwin has concluded that the dollars 50,000,000 involved can be better used to relieve the economic distress and widespread unemployment at home. Thus Great Britain is saved not only from a huge economic waste but from an action which would have called for similar expenditure by other countries and must have measurably increased the provocations to war of which the world is already too full. Fortunately the Dutch Government's proposal to erect counter-fortifications in the East was recently squelched by its opponents in the legislature, and need not be revived. If now Secretary Hughes will recall our naval mission to Brazil, which is so upsetting South America, the world will have taken some substantial steps in the direction of peace and good-will.

"Soviet Intrigue."

The "Saturday Review" writes:—

It is characteristic of the Soviet Government that when it gets a chance of exploiting anything that it believes will be disadvantageous to England, it promptly fastens on it, and does its utmost to be venomous. This is what is happening in regard to Afghanistan. Moscow reported that the British Note to the Kabul Government contained a demand that the Amir should break off relations with Russia. There is no truth in this statement, which was made solely with the object of inflaming feeling against England among the Russian people. Soviet intrigue has long been persistent enough at Kabul, but has hitherto met with such trifling success that the authorities in India do not consider that, as things stand, Russia enters into the present difficulty as a serious factor. But this is not the fault of the Soviet Government.

No Ground for Suspicion.

The "Nation and the Athenaeum" writes:—

Of the very unpleasant situation prevailing on the North-West frontier of India we know so little that the censorship may be presumed to be at work. It is clear, at any rate, that a twofold problem has to be faced. To round up the murderers of British officers in the frontier country is, in itself, a sufficiently hopeless task. The fact that the murder-gangs are unquestionably finding sanctuary in Aghanistan imports a new and disturbing elements into the situation, particularly in view of the recent treaty with the Amir. Officially, of course, Kabul is all readiness to co-operate, but there seems to be clear evidence that a tacit understanding exists between the Afghan frontier authorities and the tribesmen who thus take periodic toll on British officers. The usual reports of Soviet influence at Kabul are being circulated, especially by White Russian writers in the British Press; and M. Tchitcherin is, no doubt, as ready to fish in troubled waters in Afghanistan as elsewhere; but there seems to be no ground for attributing to the Soviet Government any official activity in contravention of the last agreement on propaganda. That individual Russians are as active as ever in fomenting anti-British feeling at Kabul is likely enough. The continuance of Tsarist foreign policy in Soviet days is illustrated beforo by some new example every month.

BROACH MUNICIPALITY.

A NATIONALIST PARTY FORMED.

(From our Correspondent.)

BROACH, Jan. 18.

With the object of acquainting the ratepayers with the outstanding needs of the city, a meeting was held at 6 p.m. on January 10th in the Fanta Tatas Maidan attended by the candidates who had offered to leave no stone unturned to carry out the policy laid down by the nationalist leaders if they were returned to the Broach Municipal Board. At the motion of Mr. Haribhai Amin seconded by Mr. Manilal Vakil, Mr. Sakarlal Dahyabhai Desai took the chair amid cheers. He explained the object of convening the meeting and appealed to the audience to vote solidly for the nationalist candidates whose constant endeavour would be to make the Municipality amenable to public opinion. Mr. Miralal Narielvala then elucidated the programme of the nationalist party as set forth in four leaflets and assured the electors of the grim earnestness with which the nationalist councillors would fight for the existing mode of giving contracts, the introduction of free and compulsory primary education, the removal of the liquor shops to a safe distance from the municipal limits, and the diminution of the official interference with the conduct of municipal affairs. It was necessary to secure the majority of the nationalist members to attain the ends in view by means of a courageous advocacy of overdue reforms. As it was, the rich were better attended to than the poor who usually went to the wall because the so-called representatives of the people turned out to be too nerveless to espouse the cause of their poorer fellow-citizens. There was quite a horde of municipal employees who hardly justified their existence and the interests of the rate payers would in no respects be imperilled did they dispense with the posts of the Chief Officer, Health Officer, and others, who encumbered the municipal finance without a corresponding benefit.

WADHWAN PRAJA MANDAL

EDUCATING THE ELECTORS.

(From our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN, Jan. 18.

The Wadhwan Praja Mandal has been organising public meetings in different parts of the city to educate the electors in respect of municipal administration. The first meeting was held in the Moti Chauk on January 6th at which the Chairman, Mr. Talakshi Maneckchand Doshi pointed out how they had not availed themselves of the opportunity of developing local self-government offered to them for the last thirty-two years. Had they been alive to their responsibilities, they could have made their voice heard in the administration of local affairs through twenty-eight non-official municipal councillors. With a view to knowing the sentiments of the people His Highness the Thakore Saheb had appointed a Sub-committee, though which they must ventilate their grievances at the first favourable opportunity, and demand responsible local government. Other speakers remarked on the listlessness of the general public which had resulted in their representatives conducting themselves with stolid in difference to the crying neers of their constituents. They must insist on the right to vote to be conceded to every man and woman over eighteen and on the desirability of representing every ward in the city in the municipal council. In so far as they acquitted themselves worthily in their new trust, they would taste the fruits of Swaraj to some extent.

Another meeting was held on January 7th, at which Messrs. Talakshi Doshi and Chimanlal Vailshnav dwelt on the interest which the women in the city owed it to themselves to evince in the municipal affairs, and appealed to the ladies present to work shoulder to shoulder with men in making the municipality responsible to the people, and thereby pave the way for greater independence than fell to their share at present.

A third meeting held in the Limbdipa on January 8th commenced like the last with the recital of soul-animating strains. Messrs. Girdharlal Chudgar and Vrajlal Dave enlightened the ladies present on the details of the municipal administration and appealed to them to attach their signatures to the requisition for selecting the representatives from every ward.

UNMERITED ATTENTIONS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The police authorities at Colombo finding that I carried on me copies of articles and letters written by myself in London during the Fahmy murder, and the Kenya debate, not only was I ordered to leave Ceylon immediately on my arrival from Europe, but was followed and harassed by the C.I.D. officials right up to Bombay. Their only argument for their unjust conduct was that I was a dangerous nationalist. Can the officials explain the injustice done to me, while the Ceylon Government without any hindrance allowed the visit of the Ali Brothers? It seems that the Ceylon Government is more afraid of individual nationalists returning from Europe than the far famed valiant leaders of the Swaraj movement.—Yours etc.,

NAVAL D. GANDHI.

Colaba.
Jan. 18.

CAUSE LISTS.

(MONDAY, 21st January.)

BEFORE THE HON'BLE JUSTICE SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53.
After the Appellate Side Court work is over.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

454-21—Wadia G and Co, Thakerseydas Nandlal v Premsukhdas Uderam and anr, Patell and E.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

18-23—Re Rustomji E Makaboman, Shroff and L, Pirozeshaw Rustomji E and anr v Sorabji Rustomji Engineer, Vachha and Co.

16-23—Re Bai Pokribai, Dabholkar and J, Bai Gulab wife of Poonamchand M v Narsingh Keshrimal, Rele and Co.

19-23—Re Bai Ruttonbai widow of N D Banaji, Mehta L and Co, Rustom Nanabhoy Banaji v Bai Pirojbai and anr, Shroff and L.

14-23—Re Khoja Ladhabhai Lakhamsy, Jehangir and S, Bai Valbai widow v Gulamhusein Ladhabhai, Khanderao L and M.

SHORT CAUSES.

4471-23—Payne and Co, Framroz Edulji Dinshaw v Gopaldas Tricumji and ors, Captain and V, Kanga and Co.

3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Charandas Uked and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

3953-23—Shamrao M and H, Akberally Moosabhoy Raja v Ebrahim Kadibhoy and anr, Jehangir M and S.

2639-23—Motichand and D, Chhotalal Kothari and Co v Latif Gani, Matubhai J and M.

4061-23—Merwanji K and Co, Rajmal Surajmal v Sahebram Bhawanram, Shah and Co.

2218-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd v Habib Tar Mahomed, Mulla and M.

1292-23—Ferreira and V, Braz A Fernandes v Marie F C Fernandez and anr, M B Chothia, Little and Co.

3177-22—Matubhai J and M, Hajarimal Motaji and Co v Shanker Narayen Ranade, Mantri and Co, Diveker and B.

3870-23—Mirza and M, Abdul Rehman Ebrahimji Soudagar and Co v Rahim Dagdoo, Tyabji D and Co.

3169-23—Dubash and Co, Sahoo Bhikharidas Hazarimal v Dalichand Jamnadas and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.

1496-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sheshnath Sitaram v Vaman Ganpatrao Pitale and anr, Crawford B and Co.

5818-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Kahn and Kahn v Govindji Gopalji Resham walia, Unwalla P and P.

LONG CAUSES.

97-18—Edgelow G W and Co, The Gujrat Gin and Mfg Co Ltd v Harichand and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1021-19—Jamsetji R and D, Pallonji Dinshaw and Co v Virji Canji and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.

1214-21—M B Chothia, Torleef Ashland Ltd v D S Yande, Hiralal and Co.

110-17—Craigie B and C, Premchand Punjabhai v Kaikhusru Framji Marker, Malvi M R and Co.

690-21—Malvi M R and Co, Atmaram Ramkison v Durgaprasad Chandulal, Tyabji D and Co.

1323-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Meherbai Merwanji Cooper v Jehangir Cowasji Mehta, Payne and Co.

5080-21—In person, Kakaldas Umedchand v Mangaldas Ranchoddas, Purnanand C and J.

5082-21—In person, Kakaldas Umedchand v Wadilal Chaganmal, Purnanand C and J.

489-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co v Bai Gangabai Motiram Dhurandhar and ors, Kharas and Co.

3072-21—Purnanand Cl and J, Jugjiwan Ujamsey v G D Tyalaka and Co, Madhowji and Co.

4321-22—Payne and Co, Mulchand Hemraj v Vallabhdas Gordhandas, Chitnis K and M.

4407-22—Chitnis K and M, Vallabhdas Gordhandas v Mulchand Hemraj, Payne and Co.

2795-20—Malvi M R and Co, B N Lang v Dharsey Fulchand, N C Dalal.

1847-223—N C Dalal, A M Jiwanji and Co v Abdul Husein Ebrahimji, Jhavery and Co.

1334-23—Jhavery and Co, Abdul Husein Ebrahimji v Abdul Tyab Esmailji and anr, N C Dalal and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

2767-23—Thakoredas and D, Kalianji Damoder v Abdul Husein Abdul Karim, Dallas and Co.

4763-22—Daphtary F and D, Rai Bahadur Keshrising Chandmal v Madanlal Gopal, Pandia and Co.

BEFORE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3348-20—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand a firm, Kanayal and ors, Vachha and Co. Pt. Hd. 19-12-23.

4132-21—Mehta L and Co, Ranchordas Govindji Asher, Raghunathdas Devraj a firm, N C Dalal and Co. Pt. Hd. 7-12-23.

5203-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Dhanjishaw Edalji Mistry, Motiram Kevalram, Mulla and Mulla.

405-23—Merwanji K and Co, Soondardas Padamsey a firm, Joharimal Rudmal a firm, Thakoredas and Co.

724-22—Bhaishankar K and G, Monji Haridas and Co, a firm, N M Karsondas and Co. a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

1733-21—Payne and Co, Mahomedally Mamooji Jehangir Cursetji Ghadially and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

110-23—Patel and Eze Sukhanand Brijmohan a firm, Mandlal Thakerseydas and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

4913-22—Thakoredas and Daru, Tyabhai Miyasaheb Mahomedbhai, Fazullabhai Saaikh Mahomedbhai Valli Alli Mulji Th. and Co.

2847-23—Bhaishankar K and G, Matubhai M Shah, Maneckji Jethabhai Vardhaman and ors, Amin and Desai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2837-23—Matubhai J and M, Muthuradas Canji Matani and ors, Hiralal A Budhdeo, Shah and Co.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SHORT CAUSES.

2655-22—Little and Co, Peter Harrower and Co v The Oriental Engineering and Trading Co, N C Dalal.

3270-23—N C Dalal, Narotam Ranchhodji v Trivedi Ratilal Prabhashanker, N D Bhatt.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

2371-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Damji Vassonji and Co v Kaloo Dewji and ors, Mulji T and Co.

4410-23—Payne and Co, Abdealli Shaik Adam v Kasamji Hakimji Akollawalla.

2831-20—Mulla and M, Lukhmaji Mohamadali and ors v Hirkisondas Purshotamdas and ors, Mulji T and Co, Mulla and M.

1252-21—Payne and Co, Dinsha Dorabji Kanga and ors v H Blascheck and Co and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

3357-21—Amin and D, Bai Navibai widow v Madhavji Morarji and anr, Surajmal and Co, Payne and Co.

3229-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Dattatraya Ramchandra Naik v Abdul Hussein Jiwanji, Jamsedji R and D.

4568-23—Payne and Co, Jiwanlal Panalal and ors v Purshotam Natsey and anr, Ferreira and V.

4621-23—Dallas and Co, Bai Navajbai Hormusji Godrej v Framroz Nanabhoy Lilamwalla and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4705-23—Jamsedji R and D, Mulji Haridas v Vallabhdas Prenji.

4746-23—F P Pavri, Ratilal Manchubhai and ors v Pandurang Appa, In person.

4760-23—Mulla and M, The New Yazdani and Co v Dr Miss Goolbai Maneckshaw Doctor, Edgelow G W and Co.

4812-23—Sabuis G and S, Yusuf J Meherally and anr v Dr Framji J Khambatta, Shroff and L.

4869-23—Shamrao M and H, Hemchand Hirachand v Nandlal Pyarelal, Dubash and Co.

4887-23—Payne and Co, Vassanji Naranji and ors v Habib Abdul Gani and anr, Matubhai J and M, Dallas and Co.

4906-23—Payne and Co, Dayabhai Premchand v Jesinghbhai Mohanlal Dalal, Shah and Co.

4907-23—Divekar and B, Bai Goolbai Rattonji Bhathena v Phirozshaw Shapurji Divecha and anr.

4908-23—Merwanji K and Co, Sunderdas Lalji and anr v Thagoredas Devidas and ors, Shah and Ch.

4920-23—Manubhai and Co, Bhikaji Nowroji Bhathena v Rampalsing Matadinsingh, In person.

5052-23—Dikshit and M, Tar Mahomed Haji Ali Mahomed v Moosa Haji Cassum Vachha and Co.

5053-23—Shamrao M and H, Nadirshaw Jiwaji Uranwalla v Rustomji Sorabji Gazdar.

3983-23—Vachha and Co, Bai Zalekhabai widow v Ghanchi Mahomed Ebrahim.

4323-23—J P Wallace, Rustomji Muncherji Hirji and ors v Manchershaw B Chothia, M B Chothia.

4322-23—Captain and V, Khatri Dada Karim and anr v Sha Chunilal Mohanlal and ors.

4373-23—Thakoredas and D, Dullabhdas Shamji v Ahmed Saleh Atia and anr.

INDIAN MARINE COMMITTEE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 19.

The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee did not sit to-day as the only witness representing the Mysore Chamber of Commerce did not turn up. On Monday the Committee will examine Mr. Chandrasekhara Iyer of Travancore after which the Committee's Madras sitting will be closed.

IMPERIAL BANK FRAUD CASE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 19.

Further hearing of the Imperial Bank fraud case was continued to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate when Mr. Nugent Grant resumed examination of the approver Ramachandriah, a ledger keeper of the Bank. Witness said that on receiving a small present he passed cheques for payment when there were no funds in the accused's name. He received cheques in his father-in-law's name from the accused which were meant as bribes.

The case stands postponed till 23rd.

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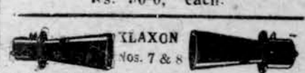

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HINDU CULTURE.

ITS GREATNESS AND WEAKNESS.

H. H. GAEKWAD'S ADDRESS AT BENARES.

The following is the text of the Convocation Address delivered by His Highness the Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwad III G. C.S.I., G.C.I.E. Chancellor of the University at the Benares Hindu University on January 19:—

The Act which established this learned Foundation declares that it shall be a teaching and residential University; and that, while it will always be open to all classes, castes, and creeds, it will make special provision for religious instruction and examination in the Hindu religion. I am especially glad to emphasise the ideals conveyed by the words "teaching and residential" for they represent a return to ancient custom and practice. In the seventh century before Christ, in the famous University of Taxila princes, Brahmans, and pupils of all classes from the length and breadth of this ancient land sat at the feet of their gurus to acquire all kinds of knowledge. Jivaka an orphan from the capital of Magadha went to Taxila and there became proficient in medicine and surgery; so much so that he returned to Magadha as royal physician to the King, Bimbisara. Four hundred years later, in the reign of the great Ashoka there was a residential University at Pataliputra the modern Patna; and long after, in the seventh century of the Christian era, the well-known Chinese pilgrim, Hieun Tsang, was attracted to the famous University of Nalanda and there received instruction in the sacred books of Buddhism and Brahmanism. In those ancient days our universities were residential, and students of all classes and creeds were admitted and encouraged to study the Hindu religion. Later, from the 8th century, that is from the Puranik period, there came a change which, I cannot but feel, has had results detrimental to our culture and to our realisations of nationality. There were during this last period, universities at Navadvipa in Bengal, and here in Benares; but in both admission was confined to Brahmans, students of any other caste being sternly excluded. Surely this exclusion of the great majority, in favour of a privileged few, goes far to explain our decadence in modern times. Let us be careful to avoid the error of confining our learning to any particular class; let us throw wide open the doors of this University as did our predecessors at Taxila and Nalanda. Let all freely come in to drink of the waters of our learning without stint. Then surely we should be able to make the magnificent gesture of brotherhood, embracing all the Hindu world with affectionate enthusiasm, welcoming every genuine effort to obtain more and more light and learning from our ancient and holy scriptures.

OUR PAST.

We Hindus have good reason to pride ourselves on our glorious past. Is it not a fact that, while most of Europe was yet groping in the gloom of barbarism, our forefathers had achieved a flourishing civilisation? The Vedas, the Brahmanas, the Upanishads, and the Sutras describe a condition of society in which there existed law, order and culture; in which wise statesmen attempted to give successful effect to the benevolent orders of rulers bent upon the good of their subjects; in which poets and philosophers gave of their best for the aesthetic advancement of enligtened courts. Mighty were the Empires of ancient Hinduism—and great was their fall! While we boast of our glorious past, let us remember that there must have been in it the seeds of our decline to our present inglorious position.

I believe emphatically that it is very wrong for us Hindus to follow blindly those who continually din into our ears the perfections of our past; who attribute our present weakness to our failure to live up to our past. Let us be frank, looking facts squarely in the face, sternly refusing to be blinded by any sentimental appeals. If this ancient civilisation of ours led us to a weakness which prevented us from successfully defending our country against invasion and capture, then there was in it something far from perfect. Let Hinduism arise from a contemplation of past glories to a vigorous and practical determination to cope with the difficulties of the present. By all means let us be enthusiastic students of the past, determined to wring from it all its secrets; but with equal, if not greater, enthusiasm let us prepare for the future. It is my ambition for our University that it shall become a fount of inspiration as regards both past and future.

Earnestly I trust that this University will take care to avoid that most terrible of errors, the narrowness of thought which in the end stifles, thought and individuality. In my travels I have come into contact with the magnificent Buddhistic culture of Japan and China. Learning that that great religion had originated in India, and that for centuries it had spread throughout our motherland, I found it difficult to explain to myself why we in the country of its origin knew so little about it. Buddhism went from India to be a vitalising force in far-distant lands; yet we Indians knew practically nothing of it. I have since striven to encourage a study of Buddhistic culture in my State. The University of Bombay, in which Culture struggles to make her voice heard in the midst of the roar of machinery and the clamour of commerce, has included in its curriculum Pali, the sacred language of southern Buddhism. Throughout Gujarat and the Deccan there is a significant and steadily increasing interest in Buddhist thought. In the Jain Library of Patan, an ancient city in the north of my dominions, two most important books of Mahayana Buddhism have recently been discovered, and are now being prepared for publication in the Gaekwad Oriental Series. My Library Department has fortunately been able to persuade our learned Pro-Vice-Chancellor to edit one of them. I trust that the Hindu University, in order that its studies in Hinduism may be complete, will include in its curriculum research work in Buddhist and Jain cultures, will indeed be catholic in its sympathetic attitude of enquiry towards all cultures.

As the Hindu University has declared as one of its chief motives devotion to the Hindu religion, it will be careful to give to the prists of the future an education which will fit them to be a real help to the future. We need, and we must by all means have, learned purohits and pious priests. What are priests worth to us or to any, who chant the Vedas ignorant of the transcendent truths therein contained? Before they can minister to our innermost needs they must have taken up the duties of their sacred office from inclination rather than by reason of their birth; they must know the scriptures and their real meaning; and they must have an understanding of the world in which they and we live, its realities and difficulties. They must study other religions, in order that they may know and sympathise with the efforts which all are making to find an answer to that oldest of all questions, what is Truth? And, in order that superstition may be defeated, they must have a good general knowledge, including at least the elements of science.

PRACTICAL SIDE OF EDUCATION.

A well-known classification of the Universities of the world groups them according to the mission fulfilled by them, be it the advancement of truth, the development of character, the making of the perfect man through the harmonious cultivation of his character, his heart, his good taste, or his efficient training for his vocation in life. It is good that our University aims at combining all these ideals; and that, while here we very properly lay great stress on the spiritual we have not neglected the useful and practical. One of the greatest of the world's teachers has urged us to recognise the fact that the Useful is to be identified with the Good and the True. "Culture is only the passion for sweetness and light," and it is possessed by all who work honestly, who study diligently, be they priests or peasants, poets or engineers, historians or chemists. I am very glad to know that this University provides, side by side with the humanities, faculties of mechanical and electrical engineering; and that you are constantly endeavouring to improve the facilities which you possess for the imparting of scientific and technical training. We have vast resources in the soil, and indeed under it, in the mines of our country; and we need as many thoroughly trained men as we can obtain to assist us in utilising these rare and rich possessions for the good of our country, and for the furtherance of the happiness of our immense population. Faced as we are by keen competition from all over the world it is high time that we resolved to make the fullest possible use of Nature's gifts to us.

We must face the world like men, proud of our ancient heritage. Too long has the epithet "meek" seemed appropriate to us Hindus; too long have we put into practice that which others preach, the turning of the other cheek to the smiter. The essentially meek man may inspire love; he certainly cannot command respect. Aristotle preached the golden mean, and we should be well advised to learn from him that, while selfishness, ferocity, and pride, are very wrong, excessive timidity, meekness and the refusal to make the best use of the aids and comforts which civilisation offers, are equally so. Let us as Hindus boast ourselves of our ancient past, at least to this extent; that we are determined to be men, even as our far-distant ancestors who lived when Chandragupta, Asoka, or Vikramaditya reigned, were men. In the words of the famous Lincoln "With malice towards none; with charity for all—let us strive on."

CHARACTER.

The purpose of all education is to fit men to play their parts on the stage of the world with efficiency; and, indeed if they have no parts to play, the efficiency with which their education has endowed them is likely to become atrophied. On the Indian stage our young men will be called upon to play parts of a far greater importance than were permitted to their fathers; more and more, as that day which has now dawned grows towards maturity, their parts will be those of leadership, not merely those of insignificance and inferiority. As they realise this, naturally enough a wave of excitement passes through their hearts. But, in days of change, of social and political enfranchisement, we especially need in our Universities to study to build up in our young men a character which will enable them to cultivate restraint in word and deed. For there can be no rights, no privileges, no genuine freedom, without corresponding duties, obligations, and self-restraint. I trust that you, members of this great University, will ever in your lives and conversation show that your influence and effort is on the side of order; that you know as a truth, which cannot be denied, that practical service is far more patriotic than mere eloquence, however glib of tongue; that you appreciate the fact that freedom, if allowed to degenerate into license, is worse than the most rigorous tyranny.

Fate compels us, whether we like it or not, to play our part in the struggles of the nations; and we must, as men, use all our energies and powers if we would survive the cataclysms which rage beyond the seas and beyond the mountain passes. To say that we are living in a period of transition is so true to-day that it cannot too often be insisted upon. We are "wandering between two worlds; one dead, the other powerless to be born." In such days as these we cannot afford to stand aside with folded hands, watching the storms gather and break upon us, eventually to overwhelm us buried in meditation and fancied security. I appeal to you young men, future citizens, to follow those leaders who aim at practical achievement.

It is a real pleasure to me to know that our University does not close her doors to women. Especially here in northern India, where the seclusion of females is so strict a custom, the fact that a few have been found seeking and receiving admission to our lecture rooms is a most welcome sign of a rapidly approaching change. It is almost incredible that Hindus who, in ancient days prided themselves on Gargi and Maitreyi; who regarded with reverent admiration the Jain and Buddhist nuns, who did much for the literature and general culture of the country; could yet, in a degenerate time, so far forget as to utter curse upon curse against any woman attempting to study the Hindu religion. To a yet more marked extent there is another very large section of our people appealing to our intelligence to free them from disabilities to which a hard custom has condemned them, the Sudras and Ati-Sudras. It is impossible for us to justify our treatment of these unhappy millions. I am glad to know that the Hindu Maha Sabha has undertaken a solution of this pressing problem; and I beg of you, members of this enlightened University, as you value our good repute amongst the learned of the world, to put no bar in the way of any Hindu of good character and high motive who desires here to learn our ancient ritual and our holy scriptures. Neither sex nor caste should be a hindrance to the acquirement of Hindu culture.

FOREIGN TRAVEL.

Yet another matter which I desire to place before you for consideration is concerned with foreign travel. It is, I think, most important that we should encourage our people to travel abroad, to make themselves acquainted with other lands, other races, other cultures. Why have we acquired the dislike to travel over the seas? It is a comparatively recent growth in our opinions. Our ancestors, the Indian traders the Buddhist missionaries and teachers, travelled far and wide spreading our ancient culture throughout Asia. We had, so far from remembering their achievements with pride, forgotten them so completely that, but for the efforts of European archaeologists and orientalists we should know nothing about them. This mediaeval attempt of ours to keep ourselves in dignified seclusion has cost us more than we shall ever know. The proverbial toad in the well had not its vision more confined than have those who refuse to contemplate the pulsing life of the countries over-seas. Intercourse with the great trading nations is necessary to us for the extension of our resources, for the enlargement of our horizon, and for the recovery of that initiative which we are said to have lost. Let us go abroad again to recover it. Some will reply that there are many Indians of a world-wide reputation for their great gifts in all branches of intellectual achievement who have never visited the lands beyond the seas, whose knowledge of other countries is and has been based on their reading, or on information derived at second-hand from others. I cordially agree. But I am convinced that, had they added to their great natural talents the breadth of mind and elasticity of imagination which must result from travel, from personal experience and observation of the manners and customs of other nations they must have increased enormously their powers for good.

Finally I ask, what place in the whole of India could serve so well as a fountain of inspiration to a Hindu University as Benares? Here it was, in the Park of Deer that the Divine Buddha preached the first sermon on the Law of Righteousness, and from this spot that mighty religion spread far and wide. To Kashi came the mighty Shankara, and triumphantly preached his transcendent doctrine of a cosmic Maya. To Kashi still come the pilgrims, from all parts of India, from Thibet, China, Japan, Siam, Burma, and Ceylon, to seek purification and redemption. The neighbourhood of Kashi is still rich with a chaos of ruins amidst which the wandering pilgrim is sure at every step to stumble against recollections hallowed by age, to hear tongues in trees, sermons in stones, and books in running brooks." Kashi echoes, and re-echoes, our ancient glories. She has withstood the march of centries upon centuries; still she survives, and Hinduism with her. I pray that this Eternal City may be rich again with a new Dnyana-Vapi the spring whence shall rise a constantly flowing stream of culture for the infintie refreshment of our people. May the Almighty preserve this Vishwa Vidyalaya under the shelter of His powerful wing, secure against all the changes and chances of the passing years. And may it be

"The world's great age begin anew,
The golden years return."

EX-HIGH COURT JUDGE AS COUNSEL

SIR FRANK BEAMAN AT DHARWAR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Jan. 14.

Sir Frank Beaman who once adorned the Bombay High Court Bench is now appearing before the Dharwar District Sessions Judge as an advocate in a sensational sessions case. Sir Frank was a Civilian Judge. His sight is impaired, but he possesses a wonderfully quick and powerful mind. He has such a gigantic and retentive memory that it seems to forget nothing. His wide and accurate knowledge of the Law and the thorough grasp of the fundamental principles often made him bold and cases are not rare where he went further than most judges in his readiness to carry a principle somewhat beyond a decided case and overrule an authority which he did not respect. In forensic skill and ability he is easily distinguished from among the best in the forefront. This is the first time in living memory of a retired High Court judge appearing as counsel before a district and sessions judge. The fact has excited much surprise. The fact that the fate of a number of police officers is dependent on the decision of this case has added further interest to the proceedings in the minds of the public.

The trial began on the 7th instant and is still going on. It is likely to occupy a week more. The prosecution story is that accused No. 1. Narasappaya, a vatandar police patil shot down with a gun one of his tenants, Basappa, on the 6th Sept. 1922. The motive alleged is the existence of agrarian disputes between accused No. 1 and his tenants. Deceased Basappa was the leader of the tenants of accused No. 1. Narasappaya failing to win over Basappa thought that Basappa's disappearance from the scene would cow down his other tenants. On the 7th instant a Sub-Inspector of Police and the Assistant Superintendent of Police arrived on the scene of murder. Accused No. 2, a near relative of accused No. 1, confessed to having shot down Basappa in self-defence. Accused No. 2 is alleged to have stated in his confession that accused No. 1 was not in the least concerned in this matter and he was not present on the scene of offence. Accused No. 2, denied the existence of any conspiracy. The police sent up a charge sheet under Section 304 I. P. C., against accused No. 2. But the mother of the deceased suspecting some foul play and being dissatisfied with the investigation of the police filed a regular complaint before the sub-divisional Magistrate charging accused Nos. I & 2 and ten others with deliberate and cold-blooded murder of Basappa. An Inspector of Police was appointed to investigate the alleged offence. The first investigation was brushed aside and a fresh charge sheet was sent up against the twelve accused under Sections 302 and other minor sections of the I. P. C. In due course all the accused were committed to the Sessions. The charges framed are under Section 302 and 148 read with 149 of the I. P. C.

Another circumsances which has caused speculation is the supersession of the public prosecutor by the appointment of Mr. Kambli as special prosecutor. Mr. Kambli is assisted by Mr. Suryawansi. The case is likely to occupy a fortnight or even more.

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"Some time ago I began to fail in health and my face became blotchy and covered with pimples. Altogether I had a very unhealthy appearance. Several doctors said it was eczema and treated me with medicine and ointment, but alas! the trouble was only aggravated, and the tortures I suffered with the fearful burning and itching gave me no rest.

"I was obliged to give up my music, and in fact I could scarcely do anything with my hands—they were in such a bad state. Then I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking two or three bottles the eczema became less irritating. Later the burning inflammation diminished, the sore flesh healed my general health improved and my skin became clear and healthy. I am now quite well."

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Premium Income for 1922,	22,57,520
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ASSETS EXCEED	32,00,000

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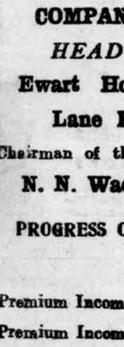

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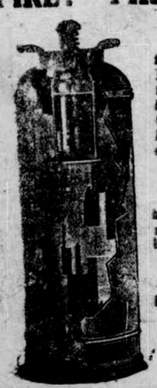

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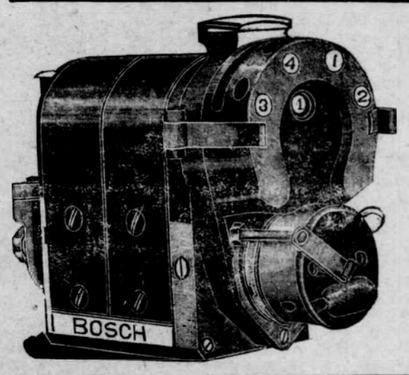

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